# LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1835.

Price 7d.

DURHAM JUNCTION RAILWAY

TO CONTRACTORS, STONE MASONS, AND OTHERS.
THE DIRECTORS of the DURHAM JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY wish to receive TENDERS for ERECTING a BRIDGE of STONE the Valley of the River Wear. Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the Works, all further Particulars may be seen on Application at the Railway Office, Long-South Shields, after Saturday, the 16th of October.

aled Tenders to be delivered at the Railway Office, Blue Anchor Chare, New-e, addressed to the Managing Directors, on or before Friday, the 13th Day of rember.

Revember.
The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender.—Undeniable THOS. E. HARRISON, Eng. to the Comp.

ay Office, South Shields, Sept. 30, 1835.

WHEAL BROTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the WHEAL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, and SILVER MINING COMPANY, hereby give Notice, that a DIVIDEND of £18 per cent, per Annum will be paid on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 26, New Broad-street, on the subscribed capital of £190,000, for the Month of July. The Scrip Certificates to be left at the Office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 2sth instant. The Dividend will be paid every succeeding Saturday, provided the Certificates are left on the preceding Wednesday.

26, New Broad-street, Oct. 16, 1835.

A.T a Meeting of the Proprietors of Iron Works, Collicries, and others interested in the Mineral, and other property of the vallies of the Taff, Bhondda, Cynon, Bargoed, and other adjacent places, and the Trade of the Town of Merthyr Tydvil and the Port of Cardiff, held at the Castle Inn, Merthyr Tydvil, Oct. 12, 1835, to take into consideration the improvement of the communication between the said places and the Port of Cardiff:

Oct. 12, 1835, to take into consideration the improvement of the communication between the said places and the Port of Cardiff:

J. J. GUEST, Esq. M.P., in the Chair.

It was resolved,—That the present means of communication do not afford requisite facilities for transporting to the sea the productions of the vallies of Taff, Ronolda, Cynon, and Bargoed, of the places adjacent, and of the town that it is a sea to the production of the town that it is a sea to the places adjacent, and of the town that it is a sea to the places adjacent, and of the town that it is a sea to the places adjacent.

derthyr Tydvil.

That it is expedient to establish a communication by means of a Railway, thich shall combine the advantages of the latest improvements in this mode of

which shall combine the advantages of the latest improvements in this mode of transport.

That a Company be formed for the purpose, to be called "The Taff Vale Railway Company," with a Capital not exceeding £250,000, to be raised in Shares of £100 each, and that a deposit of £23 be paid on each Share.

That a Provisional Committee be appointed, with power to add to their namber, five of which are to be a Quorum, for the purpose of taking such steps as they may deem necessary for carrying the proceeding resolutions into effect.

That the following gentlemen form such Provisional Committee:—

Bir. J. J. Geest Mr. Walter Coppin Mr. D. W. James W. Tinomeson T. R. Guest Edward Morgan G. Insole Early Mr. D. W. James T. H. H. Charles David Evans T. Powell W. Joness T. Powell W. Joness T. Powell W. Forman T. Powell H. Charles David David T. Powell W. Tondas T. David David

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Winchester House, Broad-street, Oct. 7, 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the BOOKS for the TRANSPER of SHARES in this Association will CLOSE on Thursday, the 18th inst., and RE-OPEN on the day next after that of the general meeting in Norember, of which due notice will be given.

L. J. SIMOENS, Secretary.

# THE ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE IN THE ISLAND OF

THE ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

THE Proprietors are requested to take notice, that the Second Instalment of £5. on each Share becomes due on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, and must be paid into the Banking-house of Sir James Esdaile and Co., Lombardisteet, within thirty days from that date. The Scrip Notes must be produced at the time of payment.

BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON.

7. Great Winehester street, Oct. 3, 1835.

7. Great Winchester-street, Oct. 3, 1835.

NEW SOUTH HOOF MINING COMPANY

THE original Scrip Certificates issued by the Trustees of this Company, bearing date March 12, 1835, having been called in pursuant to the resolution of a General Meeting of the Sharcholders on the 4th ulto. The Certificates on Shares in licu thereof will be ready for delivery in Exchange, on and after MONDAY aext, the 19th inst. at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

# NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT of £21 per Share became due on the 15th instant, and unless the same be paid to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., within Fifteen days from the £aid 15th of October, the Directors will, at the first convenient opportunity, sell the Shares in default, and hold the proceeds thereof, after deducting the amount of the Call, and interest thereon, at 5 per cent. per Lanum, at the disposal of the Proprietors thereof.

3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, Oct. 17, 1835.

J. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

A LBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at One o'Clock precisely, when
the Directors will submit a Financial Statement of the affairs of the Company.
This Meeting will be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration
the propriety of making a further call.
7, Tokenhouse Yard, Oct. 13, 1835.

JOHN GRANT, Secretary.

PENOLES GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby Given, That a Half Yearly General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the North and South American Coffee House, on Monnay, the Second Day of November next, at Two o'Clock precisely.

37, New Broad-street, London, Sept. 30, 1835. GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

# LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

THREE New Lines having been surveyed during the present year, and the Public and the inhabitants of Brighton being deeply interested, that the line best adapted should be selected with as little further loss of time as possible :—The Directors of the London and Croydon Railway, incorporated by Act of Parliament during the Session just terminated, think it right to state for the information of the Public, that the result of the Surveys recently made of two additional lines (one by way of Oxted, and the other by the Southampton Railway) do not affect, but on the contrary, have confirmed in the strongest manner the Resolutions voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders in the Croydon Railway, on the 16th of July last, annely:—That the line of country surveyed by Mr. Gibbs, from London Bridge by the Greenwich and Croydon Railways, and thence by Dorking, Horsham, and Shoreham, is greatly superior to any other for the purpose of a Railway from London to Brighton. In order to afford the necessary means for forming a more perfect judgment, the Piccetors deem it best to lay before the Public the following table of the comparative levels, and of inclinations of rise and fail on the three Bians. By this statement it will be observed, that the line of country surveyed by Mr. Gibbs is much superior to the other two, not only in the quantity of level, but in the more gradual inclination of the planes, excepting only the shorter portious, in which (according to the concurrent public testimony of the most able engineers) it has been decided to concentrate the rise, in order to obtain the greater proportion of levels.

Mr. Gibbs' Line.

ME VICE	can.																
Mr. Gibbs' Line,							Mr. Stephenson's Line.										
Mille	85	Chair	15		F	t. per	Mile	e.	Mile	8.	Chair	15.	Le	vel.	Ft. per	Mi	le.
11		56		Le	vel.	-			15			1	in	1100		4	9
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6		16	1	in	1188	**	4	4	33					330		16	0
5		0	1	in	1028		5	3			Mr.	Pi	dm	er's l	Line.		
3		36	1	in	114		46	3	37		0	1	in	330	**	16	
2		31	1	in	107		49	4	2		11	1	in	100		52	10
- 5		5	1	in	2138		2	6									
		31	1	fn	111	**	47	18									

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The Directors further give notice that the aurveys and estimates of Mr. Gibbs' line, with several recent improvements not included in the above gradients, are prepared, and that plans and notices will be deposited in the usual manner, previously to an application to Parliament in the ensuing Session.

The line surveyed by Mr. Gibbs, by way of the Greegwich and Croydon Rallways, thence by Dorking, Horsham, and Shoreham. The first eleven miles of the road from London to Brighton, namely, from London Bright to Croydon, are alt ready provided for by the Roystone Rallway Act, which received the royal assenting May last. The surveys of the lines are completed throughout, and the usual Parliamentary notices, plans and estimates prepared, for which all the expenses are already provided.

N.B.—A Prospectus is preparing, containing full particulars; in the mean time applications for Shares of £30 cach, (upon a Capital of £300,000), with a Deposit of £1 per Share, may be made as follows, viz. — To the Blankers, Mears, Jones, Lloyd, and Co., to the Solicitor, Williams Burchell, Eqs. 34, Red Lion-square, Holtows, London. The Provisional Committee, consists of the following gentlemen: 1.1, Maubert, Eqs., John Moxon, Eq.; Francis Ricardo, Eq. with power to did to their number, by letter, post paid upon the following terms—viz.: £1 per Blare to be paid by each Subscriber upon the allotment of the Shares, which will be repaid without any deduction whatever, if the sum of £30,000 be not subscribed (with deposit of £1 per Share paid thereon) on orbefore the 30th of Notember next. The additions will be made by them from the List of Subscriber upon the subscription, or other requisite qualification. By order of the Provisional Committee,

R. S. YOUNG, Secretary. 12, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

RAILWAY. - LONDON to YORK, CREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.— LONDON to YORK, INCAMBRIDGE, LINCOLN, SELBY, and NORWICH.

Capital—23,000,000, in Shares of 2100.—Deposit, 42 per Share.

Bankers—Messrs. Ladbroke, Kingracote, and Co.

Solicitors—Messrs. Bignold, Pully, and Mawe, London and Norwich.

Engineer—Joseph Gibbs, Esq.

Application for Shares to be addressed to the Secretary at the Offices of the ompany, 23, Bucklersbury, where Prospectuses with Maps may be obtained.

WM. RD. CROGGON, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A T a MEETING of the COMMITTEE at Norwich, held the 5th of October, 1830, at the Guildhall, in the City of Norwich, CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Deputy Mayor, in the Chair; It was Resolved,

That the Committee is more than ever impressed with the advantage of a Railway communication between their City and London, and having considered the
surveys of Mr. Gibbs, is of opinion that the Line proposed by him will be shorter,
less costly to construct and work, and less likely to encounter opposition in Parliament than any other line yet proposed.

That this Committee will by every means in their power promote this object, and
invite the united assistance of every interest connected with the County of Norfolk
and the City of Norwich to forward the same.

(Signed)

# LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION DEPOT COMPANY.

CAPITAL-£600,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PREDERICK MANGLES, Esq.

JOHN THACKER, Esq.

JOHN THACKER, Esq.

CHARLES E. MANGLES, Esq.

CHARLES E. MANGLES, Esq.

JOHNA WILLIAMSON, Esq.

TREASURER.—HENRY KINGSCOTE, ESQ.
BANKERS.—Messrs. LADBROKES and Co.
ENGINEER.—GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. I. and S. Prance and Co., and Ms. T. Browns.

The principal objects of the undertaking are for conveying goods from the West and East india Docks; the conveyance of passengers to and from the Docks and Blackwall; the embarking and disembarking passengers to and from the various steam packets at Blackwall, and the landing of coal there, at all times of the tide with great facility.

Goods.—It has been ascertained, that the cost of carrying goods from the East nd West India Docks, can be effected by railway for one half of the present charge, thich will ensure the carriage of at least two-thirds, if not the whole of the rticles imported into those docks.

and West India Docks, can be effected by railway for one half of the present charge, which will ensure the carriage of at least two-thirds, if not the whole of the articles imported into those docks.

Passkoras.—At present there are 4,300 persons daily conveyed by coaches and omnibuses to the West and East India Docks, and Blackwall, at the charge of sixpence each, in 40 minutes, by the railway, passengers will be conveyed in ten minutes. Freviously to the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the average mumber daily travelling on the road was 450, since then, the number has been increased more than threefold. It may, therefore, be interred, that the number of passengers will be considerably increased on this line. An opening will be made for an immense traffic over this railway, as it will become the most advantage of the properties of the properties of the result of the river, which may be considered the natural and most convenient maritime inlet of the metropolis. The City Council and the House of Commons were during the last session, devising means for preventing accidents by steam vessels. This plan has been pronounced by the harbour masters and the owners of steam vessels, as affording a remedy, without the intervention of the City or the legislature, and without any compulsion. It is stated by the owners of steam vessels, that the passage through the Pool is attended by such delay and heavy loss, from damage indirect and sustained by their vessels, as to amount, in many instances, to £200. or £300, a vessel in a season, and that they would readily adopt. Mackwall as the termination of their voyage. One of the most eminent engineers has stated that no line of road in the kingdom offers such prospects of success as this. And when the enormous quantity of merchandize imported into the West and East India Docks,—the thousands of passengers such prospects of success as this. And when the enormous quantity of merchandize imported into the West and East India Docks,—the thousands of passengers such

wall to the termination of the railway in ten minutes. CoAL.—In the year 1833, 3,010,000 tons of Sea Coals were brought to London; and, it has been estimated that one-fourth of the coal imported is consumed in the astern quarter of the metropolis; but, assuming that only one-eight, or 250,000 ons would pass over the railway, at the charge of is. 6d, per ton, there would be a evenue on this article alone, of Z18,730, per annum, and a saving to the consumers of 2s, per ton. The coal would be landed at a great saving of time and expenses, and without the injury it now sustains in being turned over so many times.

ESTIMATED SOURCES OF PROFIT.

West India Docks, conveyance of two-thirds of 239,000 tons of goods at 1s. 9d. per ton	£13,416	0	0
East India Docks, conveyance of 45,000 tons, at 2s. per ton  Passengers conveyed in carriages to the East and West India Docks,	4,500	0	0
and Blackwall, (the present number being 4,300 daily) at 6d. each Passengers conveyed by Steam Packets to and from Gravesend, Mar- gate, and Ramsgate, 1,750,000 a-year. Two-thirds of whom, it is calculated, will embark and disembark at Blackwall; carriage at	39,237		
6d. cach  Coal landed at Blackwall for the consumption of the cast end of the	29,166	-	
Metropolis, 250,000 tons, at 1s. 6d. per ton	19,750	0	0
Merchandize, Timber, Stone, &c., conveyed on the Railway A	10,000	0	0

Deduct for Annual Repairs, Salaries, and Current Expenses... Nett Profit per Annum. . £80,070 0 0

The Capital Stock of the Company has been increased to £600,000, to be divided into 12,000 Shares of £30 each, in consequence of its having been determined to extend the line further into the City than was at first contemplated. A deposit of £3 per Share to be paid into the bands of the bankers. Subscribers not to be answerable beyond the amount of their respective Shares, and it is contemplated that no further call will be required untill the Act of Parliament is obtained. A Bill will be prayed for in the ensuing Session of Parliament, for making the London and Blackwall Rail Road, and, from the numerous and solid advantages to be derived by the public therefrom, no doubt is entertained, but that an Act of Parliament will be obtained.

Applications for Shares (post paid) to be made to the Bankers. Mesers, Lad.

will be obtained.

Applications for Shares (post paid) to be made to the Bankers, Messrs. Ladbroks, Kingscote, & Co., Bank Buildings; at the Railway Offices, 16, BishopsgatestreetWithin; or to the Solicitors, Messrs. I. & S. Pearce, Phillips, & Boiger, St. Carlhark Land and Mr. Thomas Browns. 13, Rond-lane, Foundarieset. withn's-lane, and Mr. Thomas Browne, 13, Rood-lane aliway Offices, 15, Bishopsgate-st. Within. C.

TREVORGUS SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD MINING COM PANY, Cornwall.—Capital £30,000, in 6,000 shares of £3 each. Deposit £1. 10s. per share. Bankers, Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Co. This Company is PANY, Cornwall.—Capital 290,009, in 6,002 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1.10s. per share. Bankers, Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Co. This Company is formed for working the silvr, copper, and lead of the a bove estate, in which three veins have already been proved to present the most decided prospects, having been cut in various places for upwards of a mile on their course, and wherever proved they have produced rich silver ores. In various shallow workings above the adit, several hundred tons of rich ores have been raised. Besides the value of the Trevorgus ores as copper ores (which is much beyond the average produce of the copper ores of this country), the average is upwards of \$90 ounces of aliver to the ton, and they gradually increase their quality in depth. These mines bid fair to yield from £30,000 to £30,000 per annum for the copper only. The data upon which this calculation is founded ard too extensive for insertion here, but may be inspected at the Company's office. This Company has the extraordinary and unprecedented advantage of working the whole of the rich veins of the estate-for three-fourths of a mile in perpetuity, free from the payment of any kind of rent, or royalty, or lord's dues, being in possession of the fee simple of the mine property; which fact of itself, independent of any of the above considerations, secures to the Company, under the ascertained circumstances, a large annual interest for the whole of the capital invested. Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary, under the ascertained circumstances, a large annual interest for the whole of the tast the Company's temporary offices, 13, Pancras-iane Chapside, where Prospectuses may be had, and the ores inspected.

October 14, 1835. HULL and SELBY RAILWAY.—Capital £270,000. Shares £5 HULL and SELBY RAILWAY.—Capital £270,000. Shares each. Deposit £1. per share.—In 1800, the persons principally inter in the trade from Leeds and the eastern parts of Yorkshire to Hull, entered is subscription for a railway from Leeds to Selby, and thence to Hull, now one of most ports in the kingdom. The portion from Leeds to Selby 29 miles opened in September, 1834, and is acknowledged to be one of the best wor the kind in the country. The number of passengers in the first year was than double the number estimated, and is regularly increasing, as is also quantity of goods and minerals, and the shares, which were at a discount to months ago, are now in great demand at a premium.

It is now designed to extend the line from Selby to Foul, for which the necessarveys and estimates have been made by Messra, Walker and Burges, civil gineers, Great George-street, Westminster. The length is 30 miles, almost straight line, and being nearly level, without any considerable cuttings or bankments. The estimate is comparatively low, vis. £227,800. Upwards or bankments. The estimate is comparatively low, vis. £227,800. Upwards or bankments. The estimate is comparatively low, vis. £227,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £227,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £227,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments. The satinate is comparatively low, vis. £237,800. Upwards or bankments.

Mr. Gott, and several other influential gentiemen of Leeds, are also large autoscribers.

The estimate of revenue, which has bren made on the most moderate principle, shows a certain clear profit exceeding \$\pm\$\$, per cent.; and as a railway from Leeds to Manchester is contemplated, and will probably be made ere long, completing thereby the communication between Hull and Liverpool. By this admirable mode of conveyance, the traffic and profits may be reasonably expected to be very greatly increased.

The plan, section, report, and prospectus, may be seen, and applications for the remaining shares made, at the bank of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Old South Sea Chainbers; or at the Hull and Selby Railway-office, 3, Croaby-square, Bishopsgate-street, where Mr. Lecking, of Hull, the Secretary to the Provisional Committee, may be referred to until the 19th of October; to C. H. Phillips, Eag. Solicitor, Hull; or to Messrs. Hopwood and Foster, 57, Chancery-lane.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY FROM LONDON.

LON Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. M. P. John Angerstein, Esq., M. P. Rowland Aiston, Esq., M. P. Rowland Gardiner Aiston, Esq. Sir Thomas B. Beever, Bart. John Bagshaw, Esq., M. P. Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart., M. P. Charles Johnston, Esq. Francis Kemble, Esq. Robert William Kennard, Esq.

ASTERN RAILWAY FROM LONI
LONDON COMMITTEE.
John Marshail, Esq.
John Mann, Esq.
John Mann, Esq.
John Matterman, Jun., Esq.
John Matterman, Jun., Esq.
M. P. Robert Partridge, Esq.
William Rhodes, Esq.
Henry Unborne, Esq.
Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., M. P.
Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S.

Robert William Kennard, Esq.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Chairman.

William Oldfield, Esq.
Thomas Backhouse, Esq.
Mr. George Baker.
Thomas Barstow, Esq.
Thomas Barstow, Esq.
Francis Cholmeley, Esq.
William S. Clarke, Esq.
George Clough, Esq.
William Cooper, Esq.
Mr. Robert Cooper
The Hon. J. C. Dundas, M. P.
Charles Heneage Elaley, Esq.
William Hotham, Esq.
George Juddson, Esq.
Mr. Robert Davies, Esq., Town Clerk
Messrs. Blanchard
Richardson

NORWICH COMMUNICATION

Solicitor

George Jennings, Eaq.

John Heary Lowther, Esq., M.P.

NORWICH COMMITTEE.

Timothy Steward, Esq.
Samuel Shalders Beare, Esq.
John Corsen, Esq.
John Corsen, Esq.
Horatio Bolingbroke, Esq.
John Marker, Esq.
Horatio Bolingbroke, Esq.
John Marshall, Esq., Sheriff
Richard Shaw, Esq., Alderman
David Hills, Esq.

TRUSTEES and TREASURERS—Sir James Cockburn, Bart. John Masterman, Esq.
STANDING COUNSEL—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., Messrs. Sir James Esdaile & Co.,
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vizard and Leman, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS—Messrs. And R. Mundell.

ENGINEER—James Walker, Esq. F. R. S., L. and E.
Office of the Company, No. 56, Lombard-street.

Application will be made to Parliament in the next Session, for an Act is enable the formation of this Railway. The country, from its level nature, is peculiarly favourable, and the expense will be proportionably small. The average inclination will be in S2s. It will open the most ready communication to the north and north-western parts of England as well as Scotland, and will form a grand trunk to receive auxiliary communications on all sides. The distance to York will not exceed the mail-coach road, and will be performed with case in ten hours. The passengers travelling along this road greatly exceed those of any other road from London, whether posting or by stages. The immense supplies of animal and other £3,000,000; the income, after deducting all expenses, will, on the most moderate calculation, exceed £400,000 per annum, paring 14 per cent. profit. The road will commence near Shoreditch Church, and proceed through Bishop's Stortford, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Selby, to York. At Selby it will join the line to Leeds, and at once open a communication with that most important district. Applications for Shares of £100 each (16 by letter post, pain may be made to Messrs, Vizard and Lemon, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and to the Secretaries, at York, Leeds, Donaster, Lincoln, Feterborough, Cambridge, Hertford, Norwich, Yarmouth

Published by J. WEALE, Architectural Library, 89, High Holborn.

TREATISE on ISOMETRICAL DRAWING, as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans, Picturesque Delineations of Ornamental Grounds, Perspective Views and Working Plans of Buildings and Machinery, and to general purposes of Civil Engineering, with Details of Improved Methods of preserving Plans and Records of Subterranean Operations in Mining Districts, by T. SOPWITH, Land and Mine Surveyor, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. With Thirty-four Copper-plate Engravings. Price 16s.

"We strongly recommend Mr. Sopwith's book, as by far the best, and, indeed, the only complete work that has yet appeared on the subject. Every mode of the application of isometrical Drawing is beautifully illustrated by engravings."

"The proprietors and conductors of mines, and all under them, would do well to study the whole of these sections attentively. The author's suggestions are all of a very sensible and practical character, accompanied with every necessary instruction for carrying them into complete effect."—Mechanics' Magazine.

"We cannot but recommend this book most strongly both to gardeners and land surveyors. To land and mine surveyors it is indeed indispensable, nothing of equal importance having appeared since Mr. Horner published his improved Method of Land Surveying, in 1810."—Gardeners' Magazine.

Also, by Mr. Sorwayn.

Also, by Mr. Sopwitte.

Also, by Mr. Sopwitte.

1. GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS of Mines in Alston Moor and Teesdale, with Letter-press Descriptions; three large copper-plates, coloured; 19s. fd.

2. An ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and Teesdale, 4s. fd.

3. PROJECTING and PARALLEL RULERS for Isometrical and other Modes of

Projection, 28. 6d.

4. An ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and
Teesdale, in Cumberland and Durbam, comprising Descriptive Sketches of the
Scenery, Antiquities, Geology, and Mining operations, in the upper daies of the
River Tyne, Wear, and Tees, 12mo., price 4s. 5d.

GATESHEAD, SOUTH SHIELDS, and MONKWEARMOUTH RAILWAY COMPANY. Capital #150,000, in 1,500 Shares, of #100 each.

THOMAS BARNARD, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

THOMAS BARNARD, Esq.

JOREV L. HEATHORN, Esq.

JOREV GROUP, Esq.

JOHN F. HARRISON, Esq.

JOHN F. HARRISON, Esq.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Esq. Mesers. Vans, Sarrs, Bannuny, and Co.

J. H. WATSON, Enq., London. Memer. R. & J. R. BOWLEY, South Shin Shinkers.
THOMAS E. HARRISON, Esq.

THOMAS ...

THOMAS P. HARBSON, Esq.

The above Company has been formed to connect the towns of Gatest Shields, and Monkwearmouth, and for establishing therewith a complete with the Blaydon, Gateshead, and Hebburn Railway, the Stanlope as road, and the Durham Junction Railway.

Prospectus, containing estimates of the cost of the formation of the beannal expenditure, and of the expected revenue, may be had at the Company, 26, New Broad-street, London; Blue Anchor, Chargand Long-row, South Shields, on and after Tuesday, the 6th October,

CIREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the guant to the Act of Parliament, in London, at the City of Lendon Tavarn, in Blabopsgate's treet, on Thursday, the 29th of October, instant, at 15 o'clock, for the purpose of circting twenty-four Directors, and for other business. The chair will be taken at 1 o'clock precisely.

BENJ. BHAW. Chairman.

suant to the Act of Parliament, in London, at the City of Lendon Tavern, in Biahopsyste-street, on Thursday, the 19th of October, instant, at 12 o'clock, for the
purpose of electing twenty-four Directors, and for other business. The chair will
be taken at 1 o'clock precisely.

BENJ. SIRAW, Chairsan.

N.B. Clause 133 of the Act of Parliament declares that all propietors of shares
shall have a vote for each share (not exceeding 26 in number), and an additional
vote for every 5 shares beyond the number of 20; also that votes may be given
personally, or by proxy, in the following form:—A.B., of one of the Proprictors of the Great Western Railway Company, doth hereby appoint C. D., of
the by the proxy of the said A. B., to vote, or give his assent to, or dissent
from, any business, matter, or thing relating to the said undertaking, which said
be proposed at any general or special general meeting of the said Company, in
such manner as he the said C. D. shall think proper. In witness whereof the said
A. B. hath hereunto set his hand (or common seal) the
day of
Cisuse 123 provides that no person shall be entitled to vote as a proxy, unless the
instrument appointing him shall have been transmitted to one of the Secretaries of
the Company at least 5 days before the meeting.

ause 124 cancets that the person whose name stands first as joint proprietor
with others shall be entitled to vote in respect of the shares so held. By Order,
Bailway-Offices. 17, Cornhill, London, C. A. SAUNDELES,
Secretaries.

Forms of proxies may be obtained upon application at the Railway-Office.

Forms of proxies may be obtained upon application at the Railway-Office.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice to Proprietors.—All holders of scrip certificates in this Company, who have not executed the deeds, are required to transmit the authority under which they hold them, together with a letter of ciaim to be registered as proprietors in respect thereof, to the offices of the Company, either in London or Bristol, on or before the 20th instant, and to execute the said deed in respect of such shares.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will not be opened until after the first general meeting of Proprietors, to be held in London on the 20th Instant.

atant.
so of claims to be registered, and of authorities to execute the deeds, may
at the said offices. By order of the Directors,
C. A. SAUNDERS, 17, Cornhill, London,
I. J. CHAPMAN, Corn-street, Bristol,

ONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY. Capital ONE MILLION, in Shares of £100 each. Deposit £5 per Share.

Engineme—Mr. G. P. Bidder.
Consulting Enginemes—Messrs. George and Robert Stephenson.
Bangers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., and Messrs. Cocks, iddulph, and Co., London; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., and Messrs. Cocks, iddulph, and Co., London; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., and Messrs. Cocks, iddulph, and Co., London; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Daily and Co., Brighton.
Secrets, at the Office of the Company, 22, Cornhill.
Getober 15, 1835.

VIZARD and LEMAN, 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

COMMERCIAL ROAD RAIEWAY to the EAST and WEST INDIA DOCKS, and the RIVER THAMES at BLACKWALL. The following Gentemen, being present, were appointed, at a General Meeting held at the Mansionhouse, on Wednesday, the 30th September, 1835, a provisional committee for carrying the above measure into effect. Sir Perra Lauriz in the chair.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

SIR PETER LAURIE, KDt. Alderman.

JOHN PIRIE, ESq., Alderman.

HENRY NELSON, ESq.

JOHN STOCE, Esq.

WILLIAM UNWIN SIMS, Esq.

With the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East and West India Docks Companies, who were to be invited to join the committee. The provisional committee so appointed having here duly assembled this day, authorized Sir John Remit and James Walker, Esq. to consider the best means of carrying the measure interfect, in connection with the Commercial road, who are to report thereon to a future meeting. fect, in connection ture meeting. Commercial-road Office, No. 3, Crosby-square, 1st Getober, 1835.

THE LONDON REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY for the PURCHASE OF REVERSIONARY PROPERTY, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, LIFE INTERESTS, ANNUITIES, 8c., Capital—4400,000, in 8,000 Shares of £50 Shares.

Archibald Cockburn, Esq.

Archibald Cockburn, Esq.
John Connell, Esq.
John J. Glennie, Esq.
George Webster, Esq.
Mark Boyd, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hall, Thompson, and Seweli, Saiters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane.
The great success which has attended the formation of similar establishments, and the number of Reversions daily offered for sale by public auction, as well as those negociated by private contract, have induced the above Directors to form the London Reversionary Interest Ecclety, which, at the time it holds out to the Nubscribers a certain and abundant source of profit on their Investments, insures to parties desirous of realizing their Anoutly or Reversionary Property a bheral and honorable market, instead of being compelled to resort to individuals whose limited capital and less responsible management might subject them to less and inconvenience. A deposit of £5 per share to be pull at the time of allotments.
Application for Starres to be made to Messrs. B. & M. Boyd, the resident Directors of the Society, at 1, New Bank Buildings, Lotbbury, or to Messrs. Hall, Thompson, and Sewell, the Solicitors of the Company, Salters' Hall, London.

# NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1829.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1829.

DIRECTORS, 1835-6.

MATTHEW PLUMMER, ESQ., Chairman. — Rev. R. H. BRANDLING, Dep. Chairman.
The Right Hon. the EARL of DURBAM.
Lord WILLIAM POWERT.
The MAYOR of Neweastle.
The MAYOR of CARLISLE.
T. W. BEAUGONT, ESQ., M.P.
MATTHEW HELL, ESQ., M.P.
GORDEL G.
MILLIAM PORSTER, ESQ., Carlisle.
P. H. HOWARD, ESQ., M.P.
Corby Castle.
G. G. MOUNSEY, ESQ., London.
JOHN BLASS THOMPSON, ESQ., MITTO.
THOMAS FENNICK, ESQ., NEWCASTLE.
THOMAS FENNICK, ESQ., NEWCASTLE.
THOMAS FENNICK, ESQ., NEWCASTLE.
Treasurer—ROBERT BOYD, ESQ.

Clerk of the Company—John Adamson, Esq., Newcastle,
Office, No. 16, Newgate-Broyn, Esq., Newcastle,
Office, No. 16, Newgate-Broyn, Esq., Newcastle,
Office, No. 16, Newgate-Broyn, Newcastle, Office, No. 16, Newgate-Broyn, Newcastle, On-Tyne,
German Ocean with the Irish Channel, Is now opened for traffic for the space of
Seventeen Miles, viz. from Blaydon, on the navigable River Tyne, distant four
niles from Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Hexhan, It is expected to be opened from
lickhan to Haydon Iridge, a further distance of seven miles, and from Blenkinsopp to Carlisle a further distance of twenty miles, in the month of March next,
forty-four niles of the line will then be opened. The whole line from Newcastle-onTyne to the Carlisle Canal Basin, a distance of sixty-two miles, is to be completed
in about one year more. The income on the portion of line now open (17 miles)
has been as follows, viz.:—

From Passances.

		,	rem	P	assengers.	Ga	oda	and	Parcela.
In Ma	Y	£95	11	4	per week	#27	12	0	per week
Jui	10	143	12	6	ditto	53	15	- 8	ditto
	Y		11	0	ditto	8.3	10	1	ditto
Au	gust (two week	a) 220					18		ditto
And	from LEAD duri	ing the	above	8 1	period	£65	19	16	per week.

ONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY. Capital £900,000, in Shares

be, by way of the G The line surveyed by Mr. Gibbs, by way of the Gercenwich and Croydon ways, thence by Horsham and Shorcham. The surveys and estimates, with ral recent improvements, are completed, and plans and notices will be deposite usual manner previously to an application to Parliament in the ensuing 86 Applications for Shares will be received by the bankers, Mesars. Jones, Loy. Co., and by the Secretary, (by letter, post paid) upon the following conditions. Deposit 47 per share, to be paid by each subscriber, which will be repaid w reduction, if 25,000 shares be not taken, and the deposit paid thereon, on or the 12th of December next. By order of the Committee, 12, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 7, 1835.

R. S. YOUNG, Sec.

## EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

OXYDATION OF METALS.

The iron work attached to the new buoys lately put down in Kingstown Harbour being found, on examination, greatly corroded, the commissioners of public works requested Professor Davy, of the Royal Dublin Society, to examine those buoys, with a view to ascertain the cause of such corrosion, and the means of preventing it. He found the iron work in contact with lead and copper, covering nearly the whole surface of the buoys, and he lead and copper, covering nearly the whole surface of the buoys, and he referred the unusual degree of corrosion in the iron work to the contact of the metals with each other in sea water, the effect being due to electricity, the lead and copper being preserved at the expense of the iron, which was deeply corroded. He suggested the propriety of removing a circle of 2 or 3 inches of the lead from the iron work at the bottoms of the buoys, which, being carried into effect, has been the means of putting a stop to the rapid corrosion of the iron. He found that the loss of iron from corrosion, in being carried into effect, has been the means of putting a stop to the rapid corrosion of the iron. He found that the loss of iron from corrosion, in sea water, under ordinary circumstances, is by no means inconsiderable; thus a piece of iron chain weighing 14lbs. 5 oz. lost 70 grs. in 24 hours, and in a few days above a quarter of an ounce, on being exposed in 5½ quarts of sea water. These facts led him to think it not only highly desirable, but practicable, to coat iron work exposed to sea water with a varnish or japan, which shall be impervious to the action of salt water; and he has made many experiments on the subject. He has also attached zine protectors to iron chains, on the principle recommended by the late Sir H. Davy, and he has found that such chains so protected do not lose weight in sea water. Professor Davy has lately made experiments, with a view to protect tin plate or tinned iron from corrosion in sea water. If a piece of tin plate is exposed in sea water for a few days, it will exhibit an incipient oxidation, which will gradually increase; the tin will be preserved at the expense of the iron, which will be corroded; but if a small surface of zine is attached to a piece of tin plate, and put into sea water, both the tin and the iron will be preserved, whilst the zine will be corroded. He has exposed, for more than six months, in sea water, tin plate nailed to wood, inserting between the wood and tin plate small buttons of zine; thus circumstanced, the tin plate has remained free from corrosion. These experiments seem worthy of being repeated and extended. The present demand for tin plate is prodigious; should those statements be confirmed by farther experiments, a vast increase in its consumption might be anticipated. The opinion may be entertained, that double tin plate may be substituted for sheet copper in sheathing the bottoms of ships, by which a saving of nearly three quarters of the present expense might be effected. Tin plate vessels, also protected by zine, may perhaps be advantageous the surface of such metals.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

At the Anderton works, near Northwich, a new method of making salt has been discovered, and pans have been put up on a small scale to try the effect, which has proved so far most satisfactory. A fresh water boiler is placed in the midst of the brine directly over the fire, the brine receiving at once the whole of the heat from the boiler and the fire; the overplus stream which is generated is applied to another pan, by this meansa high temperature is obtained for 1,600 surface feet, which by the old mode would require 4 fires; immense expense in labour, and wear and tear is saved. Mr. Wm. Garrod is the inventor, he has taken out a patent. It is expected that more than 5 tons of salt will be made by one ton of coals, by the old method not more than 2½ or 3 can be produced from the same quantity of fuel.

ON THE VIRGULA DIVINATORIA, OR DIVINING ROD, COMMONLY ENOWN IN CORNWALL BY THE NAME OF "THE DOWZING ROD."

It is frequently urged, as a matter of complaint, that those individuals who make the greatest and most important discoveries for the benefit of their fellow men do not uniformly receive their meet reward in being placed amongst the exalted of the land. Such treatment could not, however, have been made matter of discontent by the inventor of the marvellous instrument which bears the classical title of the "Dowzing Rod," for it is on record that he was raised high above his follow men by being for it is on record that he was raised high above his fellow men by being

for it is on record that he was raised high above his fellow men by being hanged in Germany as a cheat and impostor.

The rod itself, when held "by those with whom it will answer," is said to possess the singular property of being attracted by the metals, coals, limestone, and springs of water, and is the instrument described by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Antiquary," as made use of by the cunning and deceitful German, Dousterswivel, for the discovery of the stream of water in the priory of St. Ruth. The rod may be either cut from the hazel, the arrole reach tree or current hard or in the above of these from. the apple, peach tree or currant bush, or in the absence of these, from a hawthern tree, and should be a forked twig of recent growth. The two ends of the rod must be taken, one in each hand, and firmly and steadily grasped, the rod being held upright. The operator then paces leisurely over the piece of ground he wishes to test, and when the rod feels the attractive force of any of the bodies before mentioned, no exertion of strength in his graze on negwort the rod feels are also as the strength of the bodies before mentioned, no exertion of strength in his grasp can prevent the rod from assuming a downward tendency, and, in his grasp can prevent the rod from assuming a downward tendency, and, in fact, reversing its position over the point of attraction, or the spot where the bodies by which the rod is effected are to be found. Such is the effect: the relative force of the attraction is also stated in the order following, viz. gold, copper, iron, silver, tin, lead, coals, limestone, and springs of water, and some peculiar method is said to be known by which the attraction of each body is determined. The use of this instrument is stated as being of great antiquity, it was not, however, introduced into stated as being of great antiquity; it was not, however, introduced into England, until the reign of Queen Anne, when the commandant of the garrison of Plymouth (a deserter from the Spanish service) of the name of Ribeira, is said to have satisfied several intelligent persons in that town of Ribeira, is said to have satisfied several intelligent persons in that town of its virtues, and to have actually discovered a copper mine, near Oakhampton, which was wrought for some years. Numerous instances have from time to time occurred of the successful use of the rod, by individuals whose veracity it would be culpable to gainsay, and an occurrence was some time since mentioned to the writer of this, of a person who had a piece of ground "dowzed" for the discovery of lodes, the position of which was pointed out by the rod, and subsequently corroborated by the more general method of "costeaning." Dr. Price, the author of a work now very rare, entitled, "Mineralogia Cornubiensis," and a great advocate of the divining rod, mentions the qualifications necessary for an effectual use of this instrument, and remarks, that "a little practice, by a person in carmest about it, will soon give him the necessary advoitness in its use: but it must be particularly observed, that as our animal spirits are necessary to this process, so a man ought to hold the rod with the same indifference or inattention to, or reasoning about it or its effects, as he indifference or inattention to, or reasoning about it or its effects, as he holds a fishing-rod or walking-stick, for if the mind be occupied by doubts and reasonings, or any other operation that engages the animal spirits, it will divert their powers from being exerted in this process, in which their wind over their powers from being exerted in this process, in which their instrumentality is absolutely necessary, for hence it is, that the rod constantly answers in the hands of peasants, women, and children, who hold it simply, without puzzling their minds with doubts or reasonings." It is the more strange that Dr. Price should have imbified such an affection for the divining rod, inasmuch as he remarks, "that from his natural constitution of mind and body, he was almost incapable of co-operating with its influence and therefore could not of his own knowledge and a preference

influence, and, therefore could not, of his own knowledge and experience, produce satisfactory proofs of its value and excellence."
It is much to be feared, that the number is by no means few who possess a similar "constitution of mind and body" to Dr. Price, in which case a similar "constitution of mind and body" to Dr. Price, in which case the advocates of the downing rod can never hope for its general application to the discovery of mineral deposits. It would, however, he well to enquire into the authenticity of the circumstances connected with its use, before we indulge in what may prove unsarranted ridicule of its properties, strange and extraordinary as they are stated to be—we may rest assured that "there are more things in heaven and earth than we dream of in our philosophy," and the divining rod may be one of those unfathomed mysteries. Time was when there existed in Cornwall a widely diffused belief in the efficacy of this wonderful talisman. Most Cornishmen, at the present moment, regard it as an idle tale, fit only to beguile the time in the chimney corner, and but few of its advocates remain. Some staunch be lievers are, however, still to be found, whose memories are stored with numerous facts in proof of its infallibility, and if any such should have patience to peruse the foregoing remarks, may be transmute, at least for a season, his dowzing rod into a good goose-quill, and may the first fruits of his "dowzing," with the last-named implement, be appropriated to the columns of The Mining Journal.

H.

## THE ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

The third exhibition of this Society took place on Tuesday and Wodnesday se'nnight, at the Classical School, Falmouth; and, as far as we have been able to ascertain the general opinion, was considered the best that has yet taken place. The building not being sufficiently large, the crowded state of the room was found very inconvenient to the company, which was highly respectable, and drawn together from all parts of the county. Amongst the company present were Davies Gilbert Face, the Persident was highly respectable, and drawn together from all parts of the county. Amongst the company present were, Davies Gilbert, Esq., the President, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart, M.P., E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq. M.P., J. S. Buckingham, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Canon Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Rodd, W. T. Praed, Esq., Michael Williams, Esq., Robert Were Fox, Esq., Joshua Fox, Esq., J. S. Enys, Esq., Alfred Fox, Esq., William Rogers, Esq., W. M. Tweedy, Esq., John Vivian, Esq., John Borlase, Esq., and many other gentlemen, some largely interested in the mines of the county, some distinguished in the walks of literature and science, others amateur or professional artists; there were also Captains of mines, who appeared to take great interest in the models exhibited of plans for raising men out of the mines. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. Gilbert took the chair. It was announced from the chair, that the Rev. Canon Rogers offers a prize of 101, for the best suggestion of an improved mode of lighting the mines. The waste of candies at present, from various causes, renders some other of 10th, for the best suggestion of an improved mode of lighting the mines. The waste of candles at present, from various causes, renders some other mode than that which now prevails exceedingly desirable. On Wednesday Sir C. Lemon was called to the chair, and it was proposed and carried that a silver medal of the society should be presented to the King, as a testimony of the gratitude felt by the society for his Majesty's condescension in patronising the institution; that silver medals should also be presented to Davies Gilbert, Esq. the President, and Mr. Watt, the descendant of the celebrated James Watt, whose resemblance edal bears.

[We shall, in our next, notice the several awards made to the successful exhibiters.]

## To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

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To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—The integrity and fair dealing displayed in your Journal will establish for it a reputation that its Editor may well be gratified with; its pages I am in the habit of consulting with confidence, and find it a work of considerable utility. So long as it continues its present course of furnishing impartial information, it will be of invaluable service to the commerce of the whole country, and I am glad to perceive you entertain the design of permanently devoting a portion of your Journal to Railway intelligence. On this subject we have no publication by any means adequate to its importance, and therefore you will do a real service to the country by putting your views into effect. With respect to the present situation of many of the railway undertakings, I would submit, that railways that will bring Bristol within four hours' journey of London, and Brighton within two, ought not to be set down as mere theoretical speculations; there is a fair and promising field for the investment of capital, and it is employed two, ought not to be set down as mere theoretical speculations; there is a fair and promising field for the investment of capital, and it is employed in works which will benefit the whole community—those who spend for pleasure, and those who toil for gain. Such objects should not be discouraged, nor, because there is a disposition to make investments in them, should they be subject to such imputations as would be drawn from your remarks in your Journal of the 10th. Many of these operations have actually advanced in intrinsic value; for instance, the Birmingham, as it proceeds without impediment, towards completion, naturally becomes more valuable, because uncertainties are diminishing, and as in the progress; calculations are verified and supported, so does its value increase. The same may be said of the Great Western, and those who entered upon its speculation at its first outset had many difficulties and serious impediments to surmount, and now they are conquered, surely the property must be speculation at its first outset had many difficulties and serious impediments to surmount, and now they are conquered, surely the property must be enhanced in value. The Greenwich, again, is no longer the speculative and uncertain operation it was a short time back; it is advancing visibly and rapidly to a completion; it has undergone the inspection, and received the approbation, of some of the most scientific mea in the country. It would have been strange if its value had not materially advanced, when we see it receive the accession of the traffic of other railways, not thought of at the time of its original projection; and when a certainty is obtained that the arches alone will produce a handsome revenue (9,000), per annum rental for them having been refused), while the revenue from passengers will in all probability be far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the projectors, seeing that the works are so constructed as to require so little expenditure to keep in repair, that its income will be almost all divisible amongst the holders; its value, now it approaches to a completion, and it is ascertained to have nothing to obstruct it, may be readed to somewhat of a certainty, and its income may be reasoned upon with some degree of of a certainty, and its income may be reasoned upon with some degree of safety; and taking 3,000 persons to and fro per diem at 6d., would leave a revenue of 14d. per cent.; and it is now fully ascertained that this number of passengers is nothing to what may be calculated upon, to say nothing of of passengers is nothing to what may be calculated upon, to say nothing of the advantages arising from the arches, footway, and the carriage road, intersecting one of the most populous districts in the neighbourhood of London.—I trouble you with these details, to show you how valuable to the country would be a Journal that would in some degree devote itself to the development of the progress and capabilities of the different undertakings as they advance to maturity; and in hopes that the country will have the advantage of your attention to these important objects,

Oct. 13, 1835.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

T.

## TRADITIONARY FRAGMENTS OF MINING HISTORY. BY A CORNISHMAN.

# CAPTAIN JOE .- CHAP. II.

CAPTAIN JOE.—CHAP. II.

In those days the only vehicle which carried travellers from Captain Joe's native village to a town some few miles east, was an old worn out post-chaise set on a low crippled pair of wheels, and drawn by a pair of sorry hacks. This unpretending vehicle was denominated "the old Kettereen;" it was in this, that he, after being pelted with old shore for lack by most of the subscribers to the joint stock purse, took his seat unbooked for the first stage, and in which he reached a town which he ever afterwards declared was "the finest in Cornwall, except one up in Devonshire." It would perhaps fatigue rather than interest our readers to attend Captain Joe through his journey to London, we shall therefore set him down at once at the "Bull and Mouth," in St. Martin's le Grand, when his exchequer was in such a state of exhaustion as to compel him to promise the coachman and guard a stem cach in lieu of the customary douceur, and the porter who carried his kit into the travellers' room, was paid promise the coachman and guard a stem each in lieu of the customary dou-cur, and the porter who carried his kit into the travellers' room was paid off in coin not altogether dissimilar, viz. a promise that he should have a fig charged for it against the next pay-day. These promises were by no means calculated to put ready each in their peckets, or to give their whistles an immediate wetting. Then the terms, stems! figs! a tinner would have expected a day's wages for one, and payment for a small job for the other, but to them these terms were inexplicable—a mere humbug—so considering that they had an "odd fish" to deal with they set down Cantain Joe on the list of their "rum customers." There on the list of their "rum customers," There I gentlemen in the room at the time of Captain set down Captain Joe on the list of their "rum customers," T were several commercial gentlemen in the room at the time of Cap Joe's arrival, to whom he immediately introduced himself in a man which, if it failed to give them any very high opinion of his good breeding, certainly gave them very little room to attribute to him any thing like a sheepish demeanour. Dinner was about being served up, to which Capt. sheepish demeanour. Dinner was about being served up, to which Capt. Joe was not at all disinclined to sit down, and not a gentleman at the table appeared to be better pleased with the realization of the bill of fare, or to relish more keenly the savoury viands. Plate after plate was emptied by him in quick succession, until at the conclusion of the repast, his paume him in quick succession, until at the conclusion of the repast, his pannel would not have discredited an alderman. On the removal of the cloth, wine became the order of the day, and to assert that there was a single toast which Captain Joe did not pledge in a bumper would be a most atrocious libel on his character. Tea and supper went off much the same, and when on finishing his last glass of today he found that there was no bill sent in, he exultingly exclaimed that it was all "Honor Account," and asked his comrades if they were all coluing to the "St. Audyn" on the morrow! This, like many others of his sallies, completely posed his companions. Honor was a fictitious and ubiquous old hady who in those days represented the adventurers of any and every Cornish mine. "Honors' account" was the day in which the adventurers met to

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pay their cost, or receive their dividends, when the captains got pienty of good cheer at the old lady's expence. "St. Aubyn day" was by them bed in equal estimation, it being their privilege on that day "to clear up the deads," in other words to gather up the fragments of the preceding day in their bread bankets, but of this his companions were not awars, and Captain Joe was by this time too much elevated to give them the explanation. The next morning (Captain Joe, with one of his companions, whom by this time he had familiarly dubbed "Captain Will," went in quest of the "tonsor" previous to finishing their toilets; his companion was the first to undergo the operation, after which he promised to wait for Captain Joe at the shop of a tradesman on whom he was about to call, over the way. Figaro, however, finding he had taken an old fish by the nose was in an burry to let him go, but chose rather to draw him out a little for the amusement of his other customers, and when at last he was liberated he found that the man of commerce had forgotten his promise. In short he had to wend his way to the full and moth alone, which was rather more than his philosophy was equal to. To make sure of finding his lodgings, it was necessary that he should find his comrade; consequently he began to inquired these with whom he earn in contact if they had seen Capt. Will, but his inquiries were strateded with the effect of some time, indeed the only effect produced by his inquiries was the amusement of others at his expence, of which we shall now give an instance. A lady, to whom the usual interrogation was pet, answered it in the affirmative, pointing out a gentleman who probably was sea captain, and who, like the Count d'Orsay, and many other of the husby honours of his beard about him. Grouped the husby honours of his beard about him. Grouped the husby honours of his beard about him. Grouped the husby honours of his beard about him. A way had a heart had a heart he had a heart had a heart he had a heart had a heart he had a heart high, and more especially as he was now about to commence drawing on his own resources. Taking all these things into serious consideration, Captain Joe could not help coming to the conclusion, that it was time for him to be in real carnest about selling his mines. Thus he made the best use of his long night, and extracted real good out of what he was at first disposed to consider as a serious evil.

(To be continued.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS MOST FREQUENTLY EMPLOYED IN MINING—Continued.

Abronzado ...Yellow copper ore, sulphuret of copper.

Ahondar ...To sink, to deepen.

Ahonde ...Sinking or driving downwards.

Albaradon ...A dyke.

Arriero ...A muleteer.

Attlerres ....Attle, rubbish; in the mine, earth preventing the continuation of the work.

The mine owner supplied with funds for working his mines.

tion of the work.

Aviado......The mine owner supplied with funds for working his mines.

Avia......Funds advanced for working mines.

Amparo.....The maintenance of the legal right of ownership by continued possession. In mining, this can only be preserved by keeping a certain number of men at work at certain periods as determined by the mining code.

Aperes......Utensils; also materials, such as gunpowder and paper for blasting to the state of the state o

blasting, &c.

blasting, &c.

Bancos......Rocks, which intercept the vein, or cause it to take a different direction.

Bank or benk..The face of the (coal) works or place where the miners are turning out the coal, sometimes called benk face.

Bar of ground..A vein of a different description of rock, &c. from that in the stricks.

its vicinity.

Barra de plata... A bar of silver, usually about 135 marcs, or 1,080 ounces. [

Barr na .... A drill or borer used in blasting.

Barreteros ... Miners who work with crow bars, wedge, or pick.

Beat away ... To excavate; usually applied to hard ground.

Bind......Indurated clay; a name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

Boletas......Tickets of sale of ores; cheque tickets; account of charges

and produce of one amaignation operation.

Bonanza ..... Prosperity; fine weather. A mine in bonanza is in a prosperous state; stopping costs, ielding profit.

Bordes ..... Border; ore left untouched by previous working in an old mine work.

Boring bit ..... A piece of steel placed at the end of the borer.

Borrasea ..... Adversity; foul weather. A mine in borrasea

productive state: does not stop costs.

Brace ...... The mouth of a shaft.
Bucking Iron .. The iron or tool with which the ore is pulverised.
Buddling ..... Washing inferior lead ore to free it from extraneous matter. allo ..... A horse; a mass of the sterile mountain rock immersed in the lode. Cabatlo

Cank ........ Whimstone. Cantera ..... A quarry. Carilleros ..... Ore carriers. Casa de monedo, The mint.

in shaft to prevent the water coming through, and to hold it back in

Colero ..... Assistant of the underground captain in charge of the reonada, or account of the daily labour.

er in pikers. To take away the pillars of the lode which had be during the previous working of the mine to support the roof, an sequently, to abandon the mine.

Frutes ...... Produce, ore.

Galpendor...... A miner, who works with the mallet or hammer in blasting.

Granzas .... Poor ores.

Grass .... The surface.

Grinder .... Machinery for crushing the ores between iron cylinders or

barrels.

Lama ......Slime or schlem from the amalgamation.

Laths ......The boards which are put behind and supported by the "durns."

Laths.....The boards which are put behind and supported by the "durns."

Loudor ....A man employed in washing the ore after amalgamation, or rather in cleansing the amalgam.

Leavings ....The ores which are left after the "crop" is taken out.

Lost levels ...Levels which are not driven horizontally.

Macero....He who has the charge and direction of crushing and grinding the ore in the tahonas, previous to amalgamation.

Machine whim. A rotatory steam engine employed for winding.

Magistral....Copper pyritus, used in amalgamation.

Malacate....A horse whim.

Malacate....A horse whim.

Maiz ....Indian corn, the principal food used at the mines.

Maia ....Stamp head for pounding the ores.

Mear .....Thirty-two yards of ground on the vein.

Molonques ...Crystallization of silver ores; very rich.

Monton ....A heap of ore, a batch under the process of amalgamation varying in different mining districts. At Catorce, 36 quintals; at Guanaxuato, 35 quintals; at Real del Monte, Pachuca, Sultepec, and Tasco, 30 quintals; Zacatecas and Sombrerete, 20; Fresnillo, 18; Bolanos, 15; and at Valenciana, 32.

Obras ....Workings.

Open cast ....When a vein is worked open from the day or surface.

Crdenanzas de mineria...Code of mining laws.

Oro .....Gold.

Parcel .....A heap of ore dressed, and ready for sale.

Scouring bit ... A bit attached to the end of boring rods for the purpose of extracting the rubbish.

Scovan lode... A lode having no gozzan on its back or near the surface. Shieve .... The pulley over which the whim rope passes.

Sinking ... Digging downwards.

Spalling ... The breaking up into small pieces, for the sake of easily separating the ore from the rock, after which it undergoes the process of cobbing.

Spend ... To break ground; to work away.

Start ... When a tributer takes a pitch at a high tribute, and cuts a course of ore, he sometimes gets two, three, to five hundred pounds in two months; this great wages is called a start.

Sump ... A shaft under ground, a well or lodge for water.

Tajo abierto... An open cut.

Tamping... The material, usually soft stone, placed on the gunpowder, in order to confine its force, which would otherwise pass up the hole; also, the process of placing the material.

Tenatero ... Ore carrier from the workings to the surface, or to the despacho only.

Terreros ... Heaps of attle and rubbish from the mine.

Thurl............ A long adit in a coal pit.

depth. Weigh board . . Clay intersecting the vein.

Weigh board ... Clay intersecting the vein.

Working big ... Sulficiently large for a man to work in.

Yeso ....... Sulphuret of lime.

Zighyr ...... When a small slow stream of water issues through a cranny,
it is said to zighyr or sigger. (Pryec.)

The terms in Italic are Spanish.

LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

We are glad to record the following spontaneous tribute of grateful re-pect to the memory of the late Right Hon. Lord De Dunstanville, whose conficence and liberality as a Lord of Mines has hitherto stood unri-

valled.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., a public meeting was convened at Pearce's On Thursday, the 8th inst., a public meeting was convened at Pearce's of creeting some durable memorial of the virtues of this distinguished nobleman. The meeting was very numerously and respectably attended by the nobility, the clergy, the gentry, the merchants, and the mine agents of Cornwall. Davis Gilbert, Esq., presided, and in a neat speech, called the attention of the meeting to the business of the day, and passed the warmest culogiums on the deceased lord's public and private virtues. Lord Boscawen, in an able address, proposed the first resolution:—<sup>36</sup> That this meeting, deeply impressed with the high character, eminent virtues, and distinguished liberality of the late Lord De Dunstanville, are convinced that they express the unanimous wish of the country, in resolving that some distinguished liberality of the late Lord De Dunstanville, are convinced that they express the unanimous wish of the county, in resolving that some memorial be established for the purpose of recalling his bright example to the perpetual attention of future generations." The second resolution was proposed by E. Collins, Esq. "That we consider it most is accordance with the benevolence of this nobleman's character, that such memorial should be connected with the permanent benefit and comfort of miners." These resolutions were carried unanimously. It was also the opision of Mr. Burgeas, and of many others at the meeting, that an obeliak should also be creeted on Carn Brea for the same purpose. And much as we admire the speech of J. H. Tremayne, Esq., in which with great feeling he descants on the virtue, philanthropy, and liberality of his lordship, which as he truly said, rendered his name dear to every Cornishman, we heartily wish that he had not employed the term "useless" in regard to

this proposal. Funds, enough to meet both the proposals, will certainly be forthcoming, and surely nothing can be deemed "sceless" that stands connected with the fame of De Dunstanville. It was also resolved, "that a committee be appointed, to consist of the following gautherner:—D. Gilbert, Esq., chairman, Lord Boscawen, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Sir J.S. Aubyn, Bart., J. B. Praed, G. W. F. Gregor, E. W. W. Pendarees, Esqrs., with several others, and with power to add to their number. This committee to determine on the course to be adopted, and then to lay their plans before a general meeting to be called for that purpose." This is as it should be; Cornwall knows how to appreciate the worth of him whem she has so lately and so deeply mourned, and she will find no difficulty in perpetuating the fame of one to whom she stands so deeply indebted. Not to remark here on his general philanthropy, there was not a single interest connected with his native county but reckoned his lordship among its chief friends. Be it our province, however, only to observe that in regard to the mining interest, he was, indeed, its chief support in adversity, and its brightest ornament in prosperity. Were the mines poor, the standard low, and the adventurers dispirited, his lordship would immediately relinquish all claim to his dues—he would take up and carry on any shares that might be left on hand, and even supply the funds necessary for continuing the operations rather than see them suspended, to the utter destitution of thousands of honest miners and their families, for whose comfort and support, as far as in him lay, he deemed himself accountable to his Maker. Many a time have the mines on his lordship's property been thus carried by him through their days of adversity, when others in the neighbourhood have sunk under the pressure of their difficulties. Were the mines prosperous, his profits were neither hoarded nor squandered, but expended in proving new ground, or in some ether useful improvement beneficial both to his contemporaries

[In furtherance of so laudable an object we shall willingly subscribe our ten guineas, and in case the two proposals shall be carried into effect, we shall be happy to add another five.—Ep. Min.Joun.]

## THE HAVLE RASEWAY.

The directors of the Hayle railway appeared to be, for a long while quite undecided as to the line of the Portreath branch of that undertaking on which nothing has yet been done. At first it was proposed that it should proceed from Portreath through Nanee Wood, direct to the village of Bridge, and then by a circuitous route through the Hayle estate, reach illogan Down at its eastern extremity, opposite Wheal Tolgus mine, on Wheal Rayen hill. Now it is intended to ascend from Portreath to Feaden, Hill, on an inclined plane, and proceed at once through the Feadon, Tren, gove, and Fairfield estates, to the centre of illogan Down. It may, perhaps, be worthy of remark, that taking into account the expense of the apparatus on an inclined plane, the constant wear and tear of the different gear, the lets and hinderances, the breakages, accidents, and missfortune, it cannot be doubted that a more circuitous route, though it might probably be attended with more expense at the first outlay, by indemnifying a greater number of proprietors on the extended line, would in the end be much cheaper to the company. The destruction of property on either of these lines is probably of more value than it is generally considered to be; the property particularly on that part of illogan Down included in the manual premiums for the best crops, fances, &c. given by the larger estates in the neighbourhood, as the industrious miners aided and encouraged by the annual premiums for the best crops, fances, &c. given by the late lamented Lord De Dunstanville, have been enabled to construct cottages of a decidedly superior caste, and to bring the soil into a much higher state of cultivation than that on the Agar property on the other side. On either line, however, a great number of little meadows belonging to bonest and industrious miners will be destroyed, and it is to be hoped that these hardy song of toil, who have spent the better part of their days, aye, and of their moonlight nights too! in bringing into cultivation a few acres of common a

# SOUTH SEA BURBLE.

"The earth hath bubbles as the waters hath, And these are of them." - Shatspears.

And these are of them."—Shaspears.

In 1711, the ninth year of Queen Anne's reign, a charter of incorporation was granted to a company trading to the South Seas. The South Sea Company's affairs seemed so prosperous, that in 1718, King George I, being chosen governor, and a bill enabling him to accept the office having passed both houses, on the 3d of February his Majesty in person attended the House of Lords, and gave the royal assent to the act. A brief history of the company's subsequent progress is interesting at any time, and more especially at a period when excess of speculation may endanger private happiness, and disturb the public welfare.

On the 27th of January, 1719, the South Sea Company proposed a scheme to Parliament for paying off the national debt, by taking into its funds all the debts which the nation had incurred since the year 1716, whether redecuable or not, amounting in the whole to the sum of 31,664,551l. Is. 1½ l. For this the company undertook to pay to the use of the public the sum of 4,156,306l.; besides four years and a half's purchase for all the annuities that should be subscribed into its fund, and which, if all subscribed, would have amounted to the sum of 3,567,563l.; amounting, with the above-mentioned sum, to 7,223,809l.; in case all the annuities were not subscribed, the company agreed to pay one per cent. for such unsubscribed annuities.

amounting, with the above-mentioned aum, to 7,723,8096.; in case all the annuities were not subscribed, the company agreed to pay one per cent, for such unsubscribed annuities.

To this agreement parliament acceded, and an act was passed to ratify this contract, and containing full powers to the company accordingly. In the March following South Sea Stock rose from 139 to 300, gradually advanced to 400, declined to 330, and on the 7th of April it was 340. This so encouraged the directors, that on the 12th they opened books at the South Sea House for taking in a subscription for a portion of their stock to the amount of 2,250,0006, every 1006 of which they offered at 3006. It was immediately subscribed for at that price, to be paid for by nine instalments within twelve months. On the 21st a general court of the company resolved, that the midsummer dividend should be ten per cent, and that the aforesaid subscription, and all other additions to their capital before that time should be entited to the said dividend. This gave so favourable a view to the speculation, that on the 28th another subscription for another million of stock, which was presently taken at 4906 for every 1006 and the subscribers had three years allowed them for payment. On the 20th of May South Sea Stock rose to 550. So amazing a price created a general infatuation. On the 2nd of June South Sea stock rose to 890. On the 15th of May persons who accompanied the King on his foregin journey, sold their stocks, which suddenly fell: but the directors promising larger dividends, it got up higher than ever. On the 18th they opened books for a third subscribers who accompanied the King on his foregin journey, sold their stocks, which suddenly fell: but the directors promising larger dividends, it got up higher than ever. On the 18th they opened books for a third subscribers, had left that every stocks and the proposed to receive a subscription for all the unsubscribed annuality, spopporterms which greatly diseatisfied the annuitants, who, confiding in th

dend due at the next Christmas, and that from thence, for twelve years, not less than fifty per cent. in mency should be the yearly dividend on their stock. Though this resolution raised the stock to about 800 for the opening of the books, it soon sunk again.

On the 8th of September the stock fell to 640, on the 9th to 550, and by the 19th it came to 400. On the 23rd the Bank of England agreed with the South Sea Company to circulate their bonds, &c., and to take their stock at 100 per cent. in lieu of 3,775,000L which the company was to pay to them. When the books were opened at the Bank for taking in a subscription for supporting the public credit, the concourse was at first so great, that it was judged the whole subscription, which was intended for 3,000,000L would have been filled that day. But the fall of South Sea stock, and the discredit of the company's bonds, occasioned a run upon the most eminent goldsmiths and bankers, some of whom, having lent great sums upon the stocks and other public securities, were obliged to shut up their shops. The Sword Blade Company also, who had hitherto been the chief cash-keepers of the South Sea Company, being almost drawn of their ready money, were forced to stop payment. All this occasioned a great run upon the bank. On the 30th, South Sea stock fell to 150, and then to 86.

It has been calculated, that the rise on the original South Sea stock of

ready money, seek to the 30th, South Sea stock fell to 150, and then to 86. It has been calculated, that the rise on the original South Sea stock of ten millions, and the subsequent advance of the company's four subscriptions, inflated their capital to nearly three hundred millions. This unnatural procedure raised bank stock from 100l. to 160l., India from 100l. to 405l., African from 100l. to 200l., York buildings' shares from 10l. to 305l., Lustring from 5l. 2s. 6d. to 105l., English copper from 4l. 2s. 6d. to 95l., Royal Exchange Assurance from 5l. 5s. to 250l., The London Assurance from 5l. to 175l., to the great injury of the various purchasers at such prices.

at such prices.

The South Sea scheme terminated in the sudden downfall of the direc-The South Sea scheme terminated in the sudden downhall of the directors, whose estates were confiseated by parliament, and the proceeds applied to the relief of many thousands of families, who had been wholly ruined by the speculation. These dupes of overweening folly and misplaced confidence were further benefitted by a remission in their favour of the national claims on certain of the South Sea Company's real assets. The extent of these donations to the sufferers amounted to 40th per cent., when the directory is the seaffice of the se upon the stocks standing in their names.

Abstracted from an article in the Derbyshire Courier.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to state, that the statements of the "East Pool Adventurer," it regards cutting through the cross course, the horizontal rods, &c., are no subt substantially correct, but that the opinion formed perhaps too hastly by our prrespondent, in contradiction to the "Adventurer's" first statement, was also stertained by a principal Mine Agent, much better acquainted with the subject than touid be; and who says that if the first statement be not contradicted by some 16, he, as a party interested, will certainly do so himself.

Having received the following, amongst other communications, we feel it a duty to give it publicity, with our reply thereto:—

wheal Vor and Great Work Mines, Oct. 14, 1835.

Wheal Vor and Great Work Mines, Oct. 14, 1835.

It,—The Mining Journal Newspaper having been sent to these mines for some eks since, without orders, I beg you would not do so again, it never was our intoin to take that paper. I am, Sir, for the Adventurers, Yours, faithfully, JOHN SILVESTER. ir,—As the paper was transmitted gratuitously to Wheal Vor and Great Work eas, it would have been only right had you paid the postage of your communion, which shall have ready insertion in to-morrow's journal.

Your most obedient, for the Proprietor and Editor, II. ENGLISH.

RAILWAYS.—We insert with pleasure the letter of our correspondent T. on railrays. We did not treat any one of the railway undertakings as mere theoretical peculations; the remarks, in our Journal conveyed no imputations whatever, sey had solely one object, that of drawing public attention to the sudden rise in allway shares, which, if not curbed, might run riot, and cause a reaction, which sight hereafter be seriously felt. We do not agree with our correspondent's calculations; he forgets the premiums, to which our attention was more particularly irected. We doubt not the success of the Greenwich Railway, but much must expend on the rate at which the shares are purchased. Query, is there any truth a the rumour that an additional capital will be required, such sum to be raised by onds.

court the communications of correspondents, and with impartiality we shall

give them ready insertion.

The tabular matter for this week will be found to have been carefully revised, and we can assure our readers that it has been a work of some labour, for we do not hesitate to say there is not one list published which is perfect, while no two agree. Wetenhall's nearest approaches perfection; we say this in paillation of our own errors.

In reply to a correspondent who dates his letter Guernsey, with respect to the Kelleweris Mining Company, and who has transmitted the newspaper containing

ellewerris Mining Company, and who has transmitted the newspaper containing advertisement, we have no opinion to offer; but we may direct his attention to enders of the prospectus, to the representations therein made, to the pamelet of the secretary, to the pages of the Mining Review, and to No. I. of the ining Journal, as well as the provincial press throughout England, Ireland, and otland, not to advert to the Islands. We have not heard whether the advertiseen has yet appeared in Otaheite or at Boothia Felix.

ment has yet appeared in Otaheite or at Boothia Feilx.

Our contemporaries have almost, without a single exception, evinced by their copious extracts, the opinions they entertain of the Mining Journal. We only wish the many were as honest as the few in acknowledging the authority. We recommend them to take a lesson from the Mining Journal, and to give credit to those who afford them the means of filling their columns.

Our Cornish friends.—We are indebted to several for the return of the Mining Journal, which had been gratuitously transmitted. We suppose they think with Pous. that-

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

We thank our correspondent at Brighton for his friendly communication, who formed that a difficulty is attendant on furnishing the prices of shares, in whi he business is principally confined to private parties.

# THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, October 17, 1835.

Anxious to present a plan as perfect as circumstances will admit of a School or Mines, we defer until a future numnumber giving insertion to the views we entertain, while we are desirous in the mean time to elicit from those immediately connected with the mining interests, such suggestions or opinions on the subject as they, from their practical experience, are capable of furnishing, and which may be calculated to promote an object of so much importance.

On the present occasion we have to advert to the remarks made in our last Number, with reference to Railway Speculations, having received several Communications on the subject; and it is in justification of the line we pursued, (that of drawing attention to the premiums which the Shares had acquired,) that we now submit some further observations on undertakings of this nature.

The construction of Railways-their influence on our trade and manufactures, from the economy both in time and money which attends their application—the vast sums employed in labour—and the advantages to be derived by the country at large—must be admitted by every reflecting mind; while the prospects they hold out in most instances, of an ample remuneration for the capital embarked, render them a legitimate mode of investment; as less susceptible to the risk attendant on spe-culations, and as being beyond individual enterprise. But experience has shewn us that it is not every Railroad, or Canal, which is productive of the benefits calculated upon on its projection; and hence the fallacy of reasoning, that because an advance of £5 per Share premium takes place on one line of Railway, it should operate on the market, creating a general rise on the Shares of all Companies formed, whether for long or short lines of road, and without regard to their respective

We have, for the information of our readers, collated some particulars as regards Companies which have been some time in existence, as well as those now being formed, and we shall in our next present them in a tabular form, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions as to the probable results attendant on the present rage for speculation, and the probability of the numerous Companies accomplishing the objects specified their prospectuses. It may be observed the Railway Com-nies now forming, of which we have a list before us, require in their prospectuses. a Capital of upwards of £30,000,000, divided into nearly 500,000 Shares. The nominal Capital which we have taken, is not, however, to be considered as the amount invested, which will, in all probability, far exceed it, when it is considered, that the London and Birmingham Shares, on which £875,000 has been paid, are now selling for £2,125,000—the London and Greenwich with £400,000 paid, for 580 to £600,000—the Great Western, Midland Counties, and others, also obtaining per cent. premium on the amounts paid.

shall next week illustrate our position more in detail, and, in the interim, have only to renew the caution which we have felt it to be our duty to give our readers on the subject

of premiums.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Cornwall .- From some mishap our correspondence from this county has ot come to hand.

Rio Doce Company.—Accounts have been received by the packet just arrived from Rio Janeiro, of the grants having been given to this company by the Chamber of Deputies for the free navigation of the Rio Doce. by the Chamber of Deputies for the free navigation of the Rio Doce. These grants having been obtained, the advantages that must result to the Brazils as well as the shareholders, may reasonably be calculated on as being of a very extensive nature, the company having made an extensive survey of the river through their engineer, Mr. Humphrys, of

Southampton.

Birmingham, Oct. 15.—Iron Trade. This is quarter day here. We have had three advances, and a further one is confidently anticipated—the trade may be considered as in a very healthy state. I shall give you next week the result of the several meetings of which I forwarded you a list.

Kidderminster, Oct. 14.—The carpet trade is so brisk that the manu-

facturers have not the means of supplying the demand.

Wolcerhampton, Oct. 15.—A Railway is this day projected from Wolverhampton to Dulley, and from thence to Birmingham; the distance is 12 miles, with a population which may be estimated at 250,600. Not to advert to traffic as regards our minerals, the conveyance of passengers

to advert to traine as regards our minerals, the conveyance of passengers holds out good prospect of remuneration.

Our manufactures generally are prospering. In the hardware trade, the merchants here cannot procure goods to supply their shipping orders. WEST CORK .- No information.

POLBEROU CONSOLS .- We shall be happy to furnish extracts when we

GENERAL MINING.—The directors have serious objections to publicity.

# THE PUNDS

## CITY .- FRIDAY EVENING.

The business transacted in the markets for English and Foreign Stock has not been of any magnitude during the week.

Consols began on Saturday about 90%; they have gradually risen since, and close this Evening at 91% for Money, 91% for the November acount. The prices of Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds are also omewhat advanced; the former to 14s., 16s., and the latter to 2s., 4s.

The first transfers after the shutting in Bank Stock; 3 per Cents. Reduced, 34 per Cents. Reduced, and Long Annuities, took place on Monday and the dividends on these stocks became payable to the public on Wed

The slight improvement in the price of Consols since last Friday may be attributed to the following causes: to the extension of the Loans made by the Bank of England on Stock and Securities from the 20th October to the 20th November; to the payment of the public dividends; to the further payment (since about Monday) of the Indemnity due to the West India Proprietors, and to the purchase of about £200,000 Consols at 91\frac{1}{2}, made this day by the West India Commissioners. The West India Loan is in fact what is familiarly termed a job—as a very considerable portion was to be forthwith paid over to the planters, as nearly one-half must be re-invested for disputed claims; and as it was moreover necessary to apply to Parliament, during the Session just terminated, for a supplementary Act, it is evident the nation has lost about £500,000 by selling it to the Contractor at 87, instead of appropriating it at once in the form of Stock to the planters, and to the disputed claims at the fixed price of 90.

By the advices received from Paris, it appears that the French 3 per cents. maintain steadily their advanced price at 82, and a British frigate having also arrived from the South American station with nearly two millions of dollars, the money market and the currency begin to exhibit, on the whole, appearances of greater firmness—nothing further The slight improvement in the price of Consols since last Friday may

millions of dolars, the money market and the currency begin to ex-hibit, on the whole, appearances of greater firmness—nothing further than this can safely be assumed, and no actual extension of the currency can, or ought, to be expected. The specie in the coffers of the Bank is still low in amount, the speculations in certain Foreign Funds, Bank, and Railroad Shares, &c. in which the country is embarked, are exten-sive and probably somewhat excessive, and it is, therefore, the evident, if not the declared policy of the Bank, to check discounts and accommo-dation rather than to give any further extension to the issues of paper dation, rather than to give any further extension to the issues of paper

money.

The hostilities which appeared about ten days ago to be approaching between the Bank and the English Joint Stock Banks, pamicularly those in Lancashire and Yorkshire, have been again compounded for the present, and as at this time last year, it is evident that the Bank has had the worst of the contest, and that they have now for the second time, shewn a degree of timidity following upon attempted hostilities, which will not fail to afford further and decided advantages to their rivals.

With regard to Joint Stock Banks generally, it appears that since the panic of 1825, about ten of the more prominent, including the London and Westminster Bank (established last year), possess among them a nominal capital far exceeding that of the Bank of England; they have a paid up capital equal to half that of the Bank of England; they have a paid up capital equal to half that of the Bank is not locked up in government securities, and their property is five times more numerous and active—eight or nine of these, situated in the counties, are supported by a numerous local proprietary, and they are gradually acquiring a command over the paper circulation of their respective districts—among their encroachments it seems certain that the notes of the Lancashire Joint Stock Banks will supersede the four or five millions of Bank of England paper Banks will supersede the four or five millions of Bank of England paper now circulating in that county. It will be of no avail to the Bank to other to supply these banks with notes on discount at 3½ or 3 or even 2 per cent.; the pride of established banking companies will urge them on; they will persist in the issue of their own notes, and the notes of the Bank of England, will be at first gradually and afterwards rapidly supplanted. Out of the bounds of the merely metropolitan district, the Bank is getting Out of the bounds of the merely metropontan district, the bank is getting weaker, and the strength and connexions of the rival Joint Stock Banks is steadily increasing—added to this, the clause of the Bank Charter renewal is so worded, that the House of Commons of 1843, impelled as it will be by interest, favourable to Joint Stock Banks, and more enlightened on the by interest, tavourable to John's Stock Banks, and infore engineence of the subject, will be determined to limit, perhaps to abolish altogether, the privileges so long enjoyed and abused by the Bank of England. As parliament have the power of breaking up this monopoly at a much carlier date than is generally supposed, and as the term of the Bank Charter is, therefore in reality very short, the premium which the purchaser of Bank Stock gives for the injurious privileges in the shape of the price paid appears to be excessive

To return to the subject of the dispute, just compounded for a time betwen the Bank and the Joint Stock Bankers; it appears to be this:—The Bank complains that the Joint Stock Bankers in establishing themselves have discounted too freely, and issued too much paper; and, as all the accommodation they give, all the paper they issue, and all the advances they make, are a clear simple encouragement to speculation which ought to exist, the Bank of England gave notice last year, and again this to the London Bankers and Bill Brokers who presented bills for discount, endorsed and accepted by Joint Stock Brokers, that they intended to decline discounting them. The London Bankers and Bill Brokers who to decline discounting them. are the holders of the bills thus rejected, became alarmed, meetings of the parties take place to concert measures and to remonstrate, the Bank begins to perceive the stoppages and havoe to which their resolution, if persevered in, must necessarily give rise, they retract, they discount the bills as usual, retreat from hostility, like their government, to mere threats, which render them a laughing stock, and by showing their weak points, actually increase the courage of their opponents

In singling out the Joint Stock Bankers, the Bank of England loses sight of the interests of the public by which its conduct ought to be more espe-cially regulated, and attends solely to the dictates of malice and mean

jealousy by which, like a mere paltry trader, they vainly oppose the of a long established banking company against the efforts of risin

of a long established banking company against the efforts of rising competitors.

However disastrous in degree the effects of a restriction of paper currency may be, and they will be necessarily more aggravated now than they would have been a twelve month ago, and they will be worse still if the the restriction is procrastinated, the Bank is fully justified at this time, and was advised more than a year ago to restrain the issues of their paper, and to reduce what are called banking facilities within correct limits, in order to discourage mere speculation, as distinguished from enterprise, the prosecution of which always proceeds regularly enough in this country, when undisturbed by forced experience and contractering of paper currency with which it is known the Bank of England is perpetually chargeable.

If, as is certain, the Bank are now compelled to restrict the issue of their notes, and to limit discounts in order to check the export of specie, and to encourage the import, the Joint Stock Banks, on the other hand, are quite powerful enough, and will compel the Bank, in the contest which the Directors threaten for January next, to limit discounts to all banks alike, according to a reasonable scale, and the Bank will be assuredly completely and disgracefully beaten in its attempts to stop the discounts of Joint Stock Banks only.

Spanish Bonds have, as usual, fluctuated considerably during the week.

Joint Stock Banks only.

Spanish Bonds have, as usual, fluctuated considerably during the week. They rose on Tuesday to 454, and subsided to 444 on Wednesday, accounts being received from Catalonia, through the French papers, of the strength and successes of the Carlists in that quarter. They fell more considerably again to-day, and were sold as low as 42 for money; after which the prices rallied, and close this evening 434 44.

The fall to-day is attributed, not to any news received from Spain, but to considerable sales, made by narries disappointed in their expectations.

to considerable sales made by parties disappointed in their expectations of a rise, by the apparently doubtful state of the war in Biscay and Na.

varre.

The rise of price of these Bonds is checked, and discouragement promoted by two causes; first, because the French Government, which dares nothing openly hostile, secretly favors the transmission of arms, money, and supplies, to the Carlist army in Navarre; and, secondly, because little or no speculation in Spanish Bonds takes place in the French Money Market. The remarkable difference of position between the French market and ours is scarcely or not sufficiently adverted to. The new regulations of Spanish finance which involved a partial bank-ruptey, took place last year. The new conditions came upon the 18 The new regulations of Spanish finance which involved a partial bank-ruptey, took place last year. The new conditions came upon the 18 millions of capital which had been issued by the absolute government of Ferdinand, in the Paris market, while the price of the Bonds was 80, and the dividends in regular course of payment. As one-third of these Bonds was thus converted by the new law into passive stock not bearing interest, the price instantly fell to 40, the holders were disgusted and discouraged, and both they and other French capitalists declined all further investments. The French market has therefore remained, as it were, closed to Spanish, and it was since that period.

The case was quite reversed in London. The new law gave an immediate

closed to Spanish, and it was since that period.

The case was quite reversed in London. The new law gave an immediate value to the large arrears of interest, due after the Cortes Bondes floating in the English market; insured some value also to that portion of the Bond itself, which was converted into passive stock, and elevated the remainder into active 5 per cents, bearing interest. The effect of this was to raise the market prices here from 20 to 40 and 60; the spirit of speculation was renewed; the loan for 7 millions was speedily raised in London, and the ultimate decline from 65 to 70 to the present low price, which is 18 per cent, below the contract, was owing more immediately no doubt to the unfavourable military events in Navarre in May, and to the effort of the Bank of England to check the speculative rise of prices, but remotely also, and not by any means inconsiderably to the cause which still re-Bank of England to check the speculative rise of prices, but remotely also, and not by any means inconsiderably to the cause which still remains, viz.: the indifference, or rather aversion, prevailing in the Paris

market.

The truth is these Bonds rest upon the Money Markets in England and the north of Europe; and, considering the establishment of a Constitutional Government, the dismissal of Toreno, the increased harmony between the Ministry and people, and the improved state of internal politics generally, Spanish Bonds must be considered fair objects of speculation, if not altogether of permanent investment.

The Spanish revolution is not by any means similar to its precursor of 1792, in France. In Spain the Court the politics and the precursor of

The Spanish revolution is not by any means similar to its precursor of 1792, in France. In Spain, the Crown, the nobility, and the mass of the people are leagued together for the introduction of a constitutional government; they are united in opposition to the enormous power and wealth possessed by the chapters and convents, and are bent upon selling, or, in other words, upon sharing, the plunder of their immense estates, offering to the monks some compensation by way of share of the lands.

Owing to the general demand for money at increased rates of interest, and the previously sudden rise of price and the excitement, the prices of Railroad shares have subsided considerably since Monday; London and Birmingham, however, maintain their price of 491. to 501.; Greenwich are fallen to 8; Grand Western to 5½ 6; Southampton to 2 discount; Croydon shares remain ½ to 1 per share premium.

The prices of the leading Funds and Securities close this evening as follow:—

BRITISH FUNDS. Consols, for money, 91 k New 34 per Cents. 99 k e 34 per Cents. Reduced 98 kcx. div. Omnium, 37 pm. Exch. Bills, 14s. 15s.

India Bonds, 2s. 4s.
FOREIGN FUNDS.
Belgian Bonds, 5 pr Ct. 103
Brazil do. 5 do. 84½

Danish 3 do. 761 Russian do. 5 pr. Ct. 1074 4 Dutch do. 24 do. 54 § Do. 5 do. 1004 4 Spanish Cortes, 431 44 Do. active, 5, 41‡ ‡
Do. passive, 11‡ 12‡
Do. deferred, 18‡ 19‡ Portuguese do. 5 do. Do. 3 do. 571 58 5 do. 881

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GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER MINES, IN CHILL

Gold, Silver, and Copper Mines, in Chili.

Chili is washed by the Southern Ocean for more than 450 leagues between the parallels of 24 and 45 degrees south latitude; its breadth does not exceed 4 degrees of longitude, varying according to the direction which the Andes take; multiplying, therefore, its greatest length by the longitude, Chili would contain an area of about 126,000 square leagues. The Cordillera of the Andes bounds it to the east in its whole length, and is divided into three parallel chains, occupying an average base of 40 leagues. The middle chain is, no doubt, of primitive formation, as well as that on the eastern side, whilst in the plains the numerous petrifactions denote a secondary formation having been once covered by the sea. This magnificent barrier, and even its basis, form the deposit of an abundance of mineral wealth. The immense quantity of subterranean fire, followed by volcanic cruptions, oceasioned by the combustible matter connected with metallic particles, demonstrate the original principles of mineral fecundity. Nature has so disposed it, that the provinces of the south should be all ugricultural, whilst the northern districts possess the mineral wealth. The district of Copiapo is about 50 leagues in length, and about 70 in its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the north by the desert of Atacana, on the south by the district of Guasco, on the cast by the Andes, and on the west by the sea. The climate is temperate, the seasons mid, its soil is fertile, but want of rain prevents cultivation. There are several rivers in this district, but none of any consequence. The Rio Salado is only worth notice on account of the quantity of salt which it yields. This district, however, abounds in mineral wealth; in the Andes there is an immense supply of very rich sulphur, in crystals, perfectly pure, besides rock salt. There is also a porous saline earth of crystalized nitre, with the basis of a fixed alkali. There are several mines of tin and lead; its iron ore is also There are several mines of tin and lead; its iron ore is also much esteemed; there are, besides, mines of loadstone, as well as lapis lazuli, much esteemed; there are, besides, mines of loadstone, as well as lapis lazur, and various descriptions of precious stones. Copiapo derives its name from the number of turquoise stones found in the mountains; these stones are of a perfect blue, others inclining to a green; they are supposed to be a species of concrete petrified teeth, coloured by metallic vapour, and are much esteemed for their great hardness. Attention is, however, principally directed to the mines of gold, silver, and copper. The mines of silver in Copiapo are mostly met with towards the Andes; the mineral deposits of this metal have been ascertained to be the richest, and of superior posits of this inetal nave occurrence of San Felix lumps of native silver have been found half a yard wide, and the coxau has given as much as 2000 mares. These ores are found mixed principally with arsenic and sulphur, they are black, grey, red, and white. Gold was the first mineral sulphur, they are black, grey, red, and white. Gold was the first mineral discovered in Copiapo; it is found both in quartz as well as in the beds of streams; there is also n good ley of gold in the native silver, particularly in the Remolina mine, the ores giving as much as 200 oz. of gold, besider 25 quintals of copper per cajou. The copper mines of Copiapo are richer than those of Coquimbo, or Guasco, and are estimated to yield, on an average, \(\frac{1}{2}\) of its produce, according to the present method of reduction. The produce of gold has averaged 858 per cajou; silver, 32 mares; and coppers 58 quintals.—[Note. The coxau is 64 quintals, or nearly 3 tons English].

## MINING STATISTICS.

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Under this head we must intrude on our readers by offering excuse for the absence of much valuable matter upon which we calculated. We think we may reckon on at least two-thirds of the Mines in the County of Cornwall, in which our immediate friends are interested. We fear, however, that with some their interests are not in unison with ours, while the apathy of others is a matter of surprise; but where we are personally interested, a personal visit must elicit information, and a few days will place us in a situation for awhile to be independent; in the meantime we crave the indulgence of our readers. The following has been transmitted; and although, as will be observed by our observation at the close, that our Correspondent is unknown to us, we feel indebted for the information conveyed.

WHEAL TREWAVAS.—(In Burnary)

mitted; and although, as will be observed by our observation at the close, that our Correspondent is unknown to us, we feel indebted for the information conveyed.

WHEAL TREWAVAS.—(In Breade.)

This mine takes its name from the estate; is situated in the parish of Breage, and is the property of the Rg. Canno Rogers—was first discovered from the sea by some of those amphibious creatures who obtain their livelihood by fishing in the summer and mining in the winter, who observed from their boats the lodes or mineral veins in the cliffs of this estate. This mine, frem its locality, is now considered as one of the greatest curiosities of the county, and certainly one of the most promising; was set to work about 12 months since; since which time a steam engine has been erected, and as the shaft had been sunk many fathoms on the lode in a nock in the cliff, it became necessary to excavate to a large extent to make room for the engine-house, horse-whim, &c. &c., and which are now at full work, about 100 feet from the surface. The corner of the boiler-house is only one foot from the edge of a further precipice of 150 feet, literally perpendicular, The adit is 18 fathoms deep, and three above high water, mark; the only level, is 22 fathoms below, wifieh has been driven about 10 fathoms west and 40 east; there has been a fine ourse of copper nearly the whole of that distance, and there is now in the eastern end a good lode, from 3 to 4 feet big, and about 20 fathoms out to sea, from the bottom of which it is discovered by sounding to the level where the tinners are working in the 22 fathom level, is about 14 fathoms. The agents, however, are afraid of taking away too much of the backs for fear of an intruding visit from old Neptume. The shaft is now wink another 10 fathom, and there the lode is 2 feet big with copper. The road to this romantic mire from the top of the cliffs is so precipitous, that there was no possibility of carting down coal or bringing up the copper; a tram-road has, therefore, been constructed by cutt

amount.

We regret that we have been compelled to exclude much matter, from the circumstance of our correspondent in this particular instance being unknown to us. We shall be happy to hear from him again, and we have only to observe, as we have done on another occasion, that concealment engenders suspicion, and where confidence cannot be placed in the editor of the Mining Journal, he does not court correspondence.

# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

BRITTER COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Oct. 14, 1835.—The lode in the 52 fathom level is 4 foot big, not rich, but yielding good dradgey work. The lode in the back of this level is from 7 to 8 feet wide; leader from 18 inches to 2 feet. In the 52 fathom level west, the size of the lode is 6 feet, yielding good stones of ore; 'the back over it has improved, and the tributers since Monday have sent to surface 500 kibbles of much better work than I had calculated on seeing from this place. The lode in the 42 fathom/level is 6 feet big; two leaders from 6 to 8 inches each, and the remainder good dradgey work. In driving sorth at Williams' shaft adit level, see have cut a branch of rich ore 3-or 4 inches big. In the 22 cross cut south, at Moyles' shaft, we have cut a very promising esunter lode, 6 inches big, yielding very good ore in a fine statac of ground. The new engine shaft is 6 feet below the 42 fathom level. At the 42 fathom level we have commenced driving from shaft to meet the 42 cross cut. I feel no hesitation in saying that the mine in its general appearance is much improved.

Althor Copper Mining Company.—Oct. 13, 4835.—Mithian-engine shaft is sunk under the 40 fathom level 9 fathoms 4 feet; ground-much the same as it has been. The lode in the 40 fathom level west from engine shaft, is still about 6 feet wide, producing stenes of ore. The lode in the 40 fathom level, east from eagine shaft, is 40 flowed to the 42 fathom level, east from eagine shaft, is 14 inches wide, still orey. The lode in the 47 fathom level, west from engine shaft, is 14 inches wide, poor. The lode in the 47 fathom level, east from engine shaft, is 16 feet wide, producing the still orey. The lode in the 47 fathom level, east from engine shaft, is 16 feet wide, producing 15 two feet wide, producing 15 two per fathom. We caused sink the winze under the 47 fathom level east, on the caunter lode, is two feet wide, producing 15 two per fathom. Pre-other 16 feet produce 4 of a ton per fathom. The lode in t

been obliged to take up a stope over the old western bottoms, in order to square the ground before we begin to drive this end, and in so doing, we find the lode very much better than we have before seen it. The leader, or kinpart is at least 5 feet wide, and the quality of the tin being very extensively exystallized is to be excelled by none.

Bisson Bridge.—From the recent advices received from the agent we learn that the tin lode is large and promising, but that no operations of magnitude can be calculated upon until a steam engine is erected. As the mine will be examined and reported upon in a few days, by some mine agents unconnected with the adventure, we hope to be able to give a faithful and favourable report on an early occasion. It is right to observe that ful and favourable report on an early occasion. the survey does not arise from the slightest doubt as to the ability of the agents employed, but is deemed desirable to obtain a corroboration of their news, and is an exercise of equation most praiseworthy on the part of their tiews, and is an exercise of equation most praiseworthy on the part of the management. We should like to see the plan more generally adopted, of an interchange of information, which is the spirit of The Mining Journal, and should be the spirit and object of every miner and mine adventurer. Roche Rock Miniso Company.—Oct. 12, 1835.—In extending the levels east and west on the south lode at the 60 fathom level, the branches improve, with every appearance of their continuing to do so. The north lode has been just cut in the cross cut, at the 60 fathom level. The ground is softer than at the 50 fathom level, and the first branch we intersected produces tin of the first quality; the lode will be cut through in a few days. The north and south lodes at the 40 fathom level have both improved, but especially the south lode. The south lode, west of Trestrail's in the back of the 30 fathom level, is producing richer tin stuff than it has ever previously done. On Saturday we shall sample our tin, it will be fully equal to the quantity we before stated. Nine men on tribute from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; 9 men stoping lodes from 9s. to 17s. per fathom; 20 men driving on the course of the lodes.

British Tin Minish Company.—Oct. 12, 1835.—Since I wrote last we have sunk the engine shaft 3 fathoms 11 inches. The ground is improving, it was very hard when the last fathom was let. I hope the sump men's take will be out to-morrow. The lodes in the engine shaft (north and south, are from 6 ts 7 feet in size; the pith of the south is 9 inches, very good. The mills are doing 12 hours duty, the water is increasing. I have let to-day a pitch on tribute to James Dingle and parpare at 13s. 4d. in the pound, on condition of their paying the carriage and spalling, with the returning charges of the smelting house; the slime tin to be our remuneration for dressing it. This pitch is on the back of Fagan's lode north. The tributers mentioned to you before are doing well.

Redmoor Consoladated Mines.—Oct. 12, 1835.—We have so far proceeded with the cutting the plat at Wilkinson's shaft that we hope to resume sinking under the 10 fathom level next week. Having repaired the damage occasioned by the rubbish breaking away from the Old Men's workings north of Johnson's shaft, at the 10 fathoms level, we have this day resumed working on the

addressed you.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.—Oct. 12, 1835.—The lede in REBUUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.—Oct. 12, 1835.—The lede in the engine shaft continues its size, with a small quantity of tin ore in it. In the 32 fathom level east, the lode is large, but not rich. In the 32 fathom level west, the lode continues large, with good bits of copper ore, some of which will make a produce of 30 in the 100. In the 22 fathom level east, the ground is much the same; size as last reported, with good stones of tin ores in it. I feel much pleasure in being able to state, the lode in the 12 fathom level east has a more promising appearance than it had before in this level, with a little good saving work in it. In the 12 fathom level west, the lode is about 3 feet wide, but not rich. The men at Goodinge's shaft have not yet cut the plat, but will complete it in a few days, and then we shall resume our operations in our adit end cast. The lode in the adit level, west of Leuon's shaft, continues large, with mundic in the spar and gozzan. Cock's shaft 28½ fathoms deep. At Buckett's, Ashton's shaft 26½ fathoms deep. The adit in towards Ashton's shaft, 33½ fathoms. We have got the main beam up in the engine-house.

Norway Consequences.

R. Goldsworthy.
North Consolidated Mining Company—Oct. 12, 1835.—Eight mer

in the spar and sozzan. Coek's shaft 28f fathoms deep. At Buckett's, Ashton's shaft 26f fathoms deep. The adit in towards Ashton's shaft, 33f fathoms. We have got the main beam up in the engine-house fathom's shaft, 33f fathoms. We have got the main beam up in the engine-house fathom elvel worth, to cut the caunter lode. Four men and 4 boys clearing the 30 fathom level north, to cut the caunter lode. Four men and 4 boys clearing the 30 fathom level north, to cut the caunter lode. Four men and 4 boys clearing the 30 fathom level north, to cut the caunter lode. The shaft shaft was the shaft lead of an hut did not get through it so well as we wished. Four men adriving the 20 fathom level cast; no alteration since our last report. Four men sinking Tonkins' shaft, under the 10 fathom level as the proper shaft last week, we put to clear the old adit in the western part of the mine. Six men driving and sinking the 10 fathom level cast ground continues much the same. The 4 men that were clearing Bartle's shaft hast week, we put to clear the old adit in the western part of the mine. Six men driving and sinking the 10 fathom levels cast and west from Williams' shaft westward; the lode is small and poor; castward at this time the lode of a good size, with plenty of jack and some good yellow ore. The quarry shaft cannot be sunk any deeper as yet, in consequence of the surface water. We have put the men with others, this last week, in case of being obliged to take the men from the rise to assist in sinking Williams' shaft. We still resume clearing the old men's said; and find the lode and ere to the satisfaction, I believe, of miners; the lode is large, gonerally speaking. We call it a fine generam, and we have discovered more or than any miner would anticipate, for the old people to leave behind. We cannot say the quantity and quality as yet, but hopse to do so in our next report. T. Tippert. North Corkwall. Ministry of the last of the numy of the fath of the last of the sump of the fath of the last of the cannot say the q

PERRAN CONSOLS MINES.—Oct 12, 1835.—We are getting on well with PERRAN CONSOLS MINES.—Oct. 12, 1835.—We are getting on well with our preparatory work generally, but have not been so successful as we anticipated in clearing the adit home to Goonharvon Mine, and not having let down the water here are obliged to defer the fixing of the engine shaft as stated last week, however we hope to fix the shaft this week. We have good stones of lead ore in the north lode.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES.—Oct. 12, 1835.—Since my last report we have no alteration in any of the levels, or backs, except in the Wheal David adit levels, both of whom are much more promising than at any former period—lodes increased in size, and ground much softer for driving. We are now down 15 fathoms below the surface in Wheal Virgin shaft, and as the water has much increased, we are now putting on a whim for discharg-

water has much increased, we are now putting on a whim for discharg the same, and other work. We have no information of the vesses ing the same, and other work. We have having sailed from Hayle with the castings. J. MALACHY.

We forbear adding the postscript.—Ed.

POLDREEN MINE.—10th October, 1835.—In looking over my last week's report of this mine, I see (at present) not the slightest reason for stating

any alteration during the present week; the prospects underground remain precisely the same. Our necessary surface work is also going on (as usual) as fast as circomstances will admit of; the weather of late has been much against us. Our computed 32 tons of ore weighed on Monday last 33 tons 3 cwt.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE.—10th Oxfoder, 1836.—I beg herewith to hand you the particulars of our setting at this mine on Monday last, viz.: Vice's engine shaft sat at £8 per fathom, to sink under adit by six teen and three boys; since the setting, however, we have been dividing and putting in a footway from surface to adit, preparatory to commencing sinking. We have also set the walls of the carpenter's and smith's shops to build at 2s. 4d. per perch; the raising of stone from the quarry for the different buildings at 1s. 2d., carriage of ditto at 1s. 4d.; the whole of which is taken at a very low rate.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINE.—12th October, 1835.—The cross cut, driving south through the "caples" of the great stopes lode, continues hard, consequently our progress is slow. We have suspended the sinking of Grout's engine and whim shafts, for the purpose of fixing the pitwerk (pumping apparatus,) which will be completed in a very short time, and we hope to get the engine to work about the time of my next report.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

Internal. Brazellan Miniko Company.—Gongo Soco, 9th July, 1835.—On the 4th inct, we sent of the gold troop under charge of Mr. Richard Collier, with Iolian Stoke. 1 46th. troy, being the balance of the last half of the colling of the colling of the colling of the colling of the last half of the colling of the colling of the last half of the colling of the last of the colling of the last half of the last of the colling of the last of last

Stamps.

1bs. oz. dwts. gr.

1bs. oz. dwts. gr Total......18 days 26 11 7 4 83 5 18 29

JOHN MORGAN,-R. HICKSON.

le Janeiro, August 8, 1835.—We wast upon orts of the 13th, 31st ultimo, and 4th inst. t. Dr. Collies left thi our reports of the 13th, 31st ultimo, and 4th inst. Dr. Collies left this on the 6th instant, along with the troop, and accompanied by John Hardeastle. We enclose bill of lading for the 129 marks, 6 octavas of gold dust, shipped by the "Opossum" packet, Lieut. Peter, commander, and note of duty and charges on the same amounting to Rs. 353.8404.; also the gold return received from Gongo. We hope that the report of the third committee of Finance will be given immediately, and favourably upon Mr. Fex's application, regarding a reduction of dust on your gold, and you may be assured that we will not spare any exertion for the accomplishment of your wishes. In addition to what we have already written you under this date, we have the pleasure to inform you that J. F. Vianna, one of the deputies of this province, has to-day agitated the question of duties, by proposing that your company shall pay in fature 5 per cent. duty, and 5 per cent. additional, as is actually paid by the other foreign companies, and that the motion was admitted for discussion, and ordered to be printed.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Rio, August 29, 1835.—Exchange 41 to 41½. Bonds 88.

Gongo Soco, July 30, 1835. We are happy to announce the safe arrival the evening of the 25th inst. of the 6 miners and boys, per the "Lord elville" packet, in good health, with Mr. Robert Hickson, and the return John Morgan,—R. Hickson. on the evenin gold troop.

Workings from the 20th July to the 8th August, 1835.

From July 20 to 29 .... 9 days ... 17 0 13 92

July 30 to Aug. 8 .... 9 days ... 17 35 8 8

Total..... 18 days. 27 10 13 90 13

The produce of the month of July was 1276bs. 11oz. 10dwts. 18 grs.
The total produce from the 1st July to the 8th August was 154lbs. 9oz. wts. 17grs.

Statement of monthly produce of Gongo Soco Minc.

lbs. oz. 10 First half year. 665 10 14

Mexican Mining Company.—Soledad Mine, Aug. 14, 1835.—In order to examine the new vein found in the level San Jose, near the surface, or upper work, and to provide for future ventilation at this point, and for a cheaper extraction of the ores from it, a shaft has been sunk from the surface, which will eut the vein at the depth of 20 varas. By the end of this week, this shaft will have been sunk 14 varas, and already we have indications of the lode being very near. Should this prove to be the case, the sinking of the shaft will be continued on the lode itself, and after mature consideration, I cannot foresee any hindrance to the examination of the lode of Soledad in deeper workings, and inwards in the mountain, which can speak against the just hopes which are entertained from these workings at present. Ores of a width of 1½ varas were met with in the pit San Cristobal, which will seem to bring the workings of Soledad into communication with the adit San Miguel. Should we meet with a new field of ores in this pit, we might expect a handsome extraction of ores MEXICAN MINING COMPANY .- Soledad Mine, Aug. 14, 1835 .- In order field of ores in this pit, we might expect a handsome extraction of ores from it. San Francisco, San Emigdio, and Jesus Maria.—The vein in the Banco Real (the division between San Emigdio and San Francisco) in San Francisco, has been met with in ores of a lay of 2½ to 3 ounces per quintal, and of a width of ½ to 1½ varas. Four different workings in the towermost workings of San Juan de Dios (in San Emigdio) in the lumbrera (air shaft) are now in progress in rich ores, the lode containing common ores being accompanied by a smaller one of rich ores. The lowermost workings of San Francisco seem to have arrived at that depth at which the ores generally become richer, according to the experience of miners. By opening a communication of the southern workings of San Francisco with the northern workings of Jesus Maria, we shall form a mine,

the like of which has never been seen in this district.

A. F. Kurz.

Mining Operations, Aug. 15, 1835.—As I was not informed when your director would be in the Sierra again, and as the information which it would have been my duty to impart to you is of great importance, I have requested Mr. Kurz to do it himself, which he has done accordingly, and you will receive the same through Mr. Sommerscher, who returned from his tour on the 11th inst. I shall therefore refer myself to what Mr. Kurz communicates to the Board, and the information which the director of your works shall choose to add to such document. I have only to give ducidations, in order not to break the chain of my mining information my letter of the 21st ult. I named that the vein or lode of Sa from In my letter of the 21st uit. I named that the vein or load of San Francisco had been cut in the workings called the Banco Real, which important news Mr. Kurz confirms by this opportunity. Now what is looked to with the greatest impatience is, to communicate these lower workings with the upper workings of San Francisco, which communication is absolutely necessary, in order to attack this point with force, the want of proper ventilation and room preventing this at present. But another field of rich ores has been discovered in one of the workings of San Emigdio, and long de Dies from which some rich person is obtained, and called San Juan de Dios, from which some rich pepena is obtained, and some tierras, small particles of ores mixed with earth, the ley of which has been ascertained to be from five to six and a half ounces per quintal; is a feature of the highest importance, because the rich lode exists in the lower workings of Jesus Maria, and goes up to the last pertinencia of the lower workings of Jesus Maria, and goes up to the last perturence of the mines, the mine at Carmen. There is, therefore, a well known lode from the level of the river up to the highest mountain, the length of which has not been as yet measured, but is considerable. In Soledad, a new shaft on the lode has been commenced, and I trust that the vein may be met with as soon as expected, which seems to be the case, because at a depth of only about 8 varas, a small cinta has been discovered. Having alluded first to some good ores from San Cristobel, I must now state that this is a working of the Soledad mine, which promises well.—Sa Antonio continues obstinate in refusing better prospects, yet the few ores produced lately have contained 640z, per quintal. I have already referred to the mine El Rosario, which continues to hold only good prospects, as Mr. King tells you. A. ORICINI.

COLUMNIAN MINING COMPANY .-- dug. 4, 1835 .-- July Returns CCLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—Aug. 4, 1835.—July Returns I have the pleasure to forward by to day's post, addressed to you at the Mint; the Ribranza and quinto certificate you will find inclosed. The returns are comprised in 9 ingots, weighing together 92 lbs. 5 oz 5 dwts. of rough, or about 60 lbs. of fine gold. The assay contents of the above, and other particulars will be forwarded you by next post, as Mr. Degenhardt cannot get them ready in time for to-day's. Party per Domald.—It will be seen by the minutes, that Mr. Nicholls, with 1 miner, and 3 timber men, arrived here on the 30th ult, in good health; Mr. Nicholls, I am pleased to assay sees they appear to have say, speaks in favour of the men under his charge; they appear to have conducted themselves entirely to his satisfaction. I have not yet made any arrangement with Richard Williams, the dresser, about his son, but do so, and submit the same to you at an early period. The The fall of rain from the 25th ult. to the 3rd instant, has been 2 inches 3 20ths. Stamphends at work.—The average number, from the 25th ult to slate 332 heads, at 39 blows per minute. G. WILLIAMSON.

Carthagent, Aug. 19, 1835.—Mr. Treherne, surgeon, and party, consisting of 9 miners, from Cornwall, were at Remolina Grande, the end of their water increase. The 25d instant.

rater journey, the 2nd instant.

St. John o're Rev Mining Company. — Morre Velho, August 3.— This shows some little activity in the establishment, though we make but slow progress. The sinking during the last fortnight has gone on pretty well; progress. In the first stope is some 8 fathoms, much too long a distance; and as there is a good deal of poor ground between the sink and the first stope, the produce may be expected to decline so soon as the next stope is commenced. Crickett's shaft will soon begin timbering. We seen the bottom of the Vinegendo shaft, and the lode from which a

Ward cannot work, he is again on the sick list of This is most vexatious. The department of t earpenters. Ward cannot work, he is again on the sick list on account of his fracture. This is most vexatious. The department of the most im portance is left in the back ground. There is so much to be done by the carpenters they know not which way to turn. The produce of the last month is 2394 dwts. 34 grs., being a pretty fair month for us. Considering that in the beginning of the month our mining force was reduced by sickness, this produce has been obtained from the stopes, at the cost of neglecting, sinking, and driving. I have much pleasure in saying that thirty blacks are on the road from Rio for this place. Eleven I expect every day, and nineteen in 20 days. I have effected no more purchases up here. I am pleased to state that the conduct of the three new miners lately carpenters. his fracture I am pleased to state that the conduct of the three new arrived, has been hitherto highly satisfactory.

Oct. 15.—A letter has been received from Morro Velho, dated the 3rd of

Oct. 15.—A letter has been received from Morro Velho, dated the 3rd of August, but all the intermediate transactions from the 23rd June, are out in the Opossum, which may be daily looked for. The produce for July was 2394 ottavas, about 25 lbs. The sickness had disappeared without any case of death, leaving only ten out of 303 on the list. Forty-three additional negroes had been purchased, 24 of whom had arrived at the mines, and the remainder were on the road.

Candonga Mining Company.—Oct. 15, 1835.—The latest dates are from Villa de Principe, August 6, 1835. Dr. Goodridge writes, "I have very much pleasure in being able now to say that the writings of cessui and possession have been prepared and duly signed by the several parties; moreover, that the purchase money, as well of the mine as of the farms,

moreover, that the purchase money, as well of the mine as of the farms, has been paid, and that the respective sizas (duty payable to the government) have been handed over to the collector of the district, and competent

has been paid, and that the respective sizas (duty payable to the government) have been handed over to the collector of the district, and competent receipts obtained. It is my intention to take a notary public with me to Candonga, in order that he may certify my being in actual possession. All the Skylark party, and three miners per Melville, have arrived in safety, and together with myself, proceed to Candonga to-morrow.

Penoles Gold Mining Association.—Aug. 17, 1835.—Mr. Sadler having now recovered from his last sickness, came out here on the 10th instant, and left for Oajaca yesterday morning. We took out all the gold from the pans and boxes, which produced 61bs. 12 dwts. Troy; the total produce, from January up to the 11th instant, is 18 lbs. 6 oz. 6 dwts. Troy; there have been ground, up to the same date, 2626½ cargas of ore, and the "sey" turns out about 1½ adramer Mexican per cargas; this is rather poor, but leaves reasonable hopes to make up for it before the end of the year. At the Augustias the ores still continue, and am happy to say, have somewhat improved this last week in quality. I have now four productive works on these ores, and as not a carga has been taken out of its place to force matters, there still remains in the "respalvos," or walls of the works, a good many, which are available when necessary. The week before last I tried the vein in the work which was being driven straight into the mountain, and found it extremely hard and barren, likewise a great deal of water, so that I have left off at this point, until the rainy season passes, to see if it can then be carried on at less expense; there is likewise another point in the mine near the surface, and in the northern part of the vein which produces ores of a middling quality; here rainy season passes, to see if it can then be carried on at less expense; there is likewise another point in the mine near the surface, and in the northern part of the vein which produces ores of a middling quality; here two setts of people are employed, and another sett endeavouring to find these ores from another point; likewise I have two setts more in the neighbourhood of the first ores I mentioned, what at present produces nothing; these are all the people employed at the Augustias, and as Mr. Sadler has limited me to an expenditure of \$\mathbb{8}\$150 per week, nothing more can be done for the present. They still continue to work at Dolores, and as there are some favourable appearances, I shall not give it up yet; there are on hand at the vein about 80 or 90 cargas, and as many more ores can be taken from the "respaldee" or walls, as will cover the amount of the rayas. At Guadaloupe there are 4 people at work, who have found ores can be taken from the "respatcher" or walls, as will cover the amount of the rayas. At Guadaloupe there are 4 people at work, who have found some pretty good ore, but from the rains the ground has fallen in, and it will cost some trouble to extract them; all the upper workings of S. Luis mines have become completely veined from the softness of the ground, and from our having last year taken away all the ores worth any thing from the borders. This is of no consequence, as the lower works can be ex-amined by the adit, and indeed it would be throwing away money to at-tempt any thing farther in the lower levels, which have never produced a

tempt any thing farther in the lower levels, which have never produced a single carga of ore; the only place where a trial can be made is in the northern part of the vein near the surface; but though I had funds, nothing can be done till the rainy season passes.

G. QUIN.

UNION GOLD MINES.—Fredericksburg, Sept. 11, 1835.—A letter from Mr. Dickson has been received, announcing the safe arrival of the brig William the IVth, in the Rappahannock River with all the machinery for the Union Gold Mines, and that he had made all the necessary arrangements for its immediate dispatch to the mines. He also mentions that nearly all the buildings are in readiness for the erection of the machinery. Another letter from the same gentleman, dated 17th Sentember, mentions Another letter from the same gentleman, dated 17th September, mentions that the vein, No. 2, had that morning been intersected by a cross cut from Clemson's at the depth of 101 feet, and that it presented a very pro-

mising appearance.

MINING ASSOCIATION. - The Directors of this Association submit to the attention of the shareholders the accompanying letter, received from Mr. H. D. Woodfall, by the Harriet, arrived at Liverpool, and they would have been most happy to be able to confirm the favourable intelligence Mr. Woodbeen most happy to be able to confirm the favourable intelligence Mr. Woodfall communicates respecting the contents of certain ores in silver. Previous to the arrival of the above information the Directors had procured from Cornwall assays of the ores, which represented them as not containing any silver. As this report was diametrically opposed to Mr. Woodfall's statement, the Directors lost no time in sending samples of various ores, including those of "Ward's lode," to Mr. Johnson, and in the subjoined paper will be found his report of the ores. The Directors regret that the result has not proved more favourable; but, although there is a serious disappointment as to the quantity, the assay of Mr. Johnson establishes the fact of silver forming a part in the lode, and they will therefore give directions that every possible attention be given to an object of so much importance.

— London, 14th October, 1835.

The samples of ore assayed for the Alten Mining Company produce as

The samples of ore assayed for the Alten Mining Company produce as

9 oz. No. 1, 6 dwt. of fine silver to the ton. Raipas. Ward's lode.

made here by Mr. Lewai be confirmed, the value of this lode will be considerably more than could possibly have been anticipated, even from the very favourable accounts already sent home. The Prills produce upwards of 70 oz. of silver to the ton; and, according to this, the ore from this lode when dressed will not contain less than 40 to 50 oz.! When you have fully accertained the correctness of this fact, you will without doubt take the steps that you may deem necessary, in order to insure to the Association the benefit of this discovery. At stope A. on Ward's lode, the men have not been so successful as during the previous month, the ground being hard and not a right in section by the till partnershy road. We have against a total contents to the contents of the product of th not been so successful as during the previous month, the ground being hard and not so rich in ore, but still extremely good. We have again set to the same pair, both to stope and sink. We should have wished to have set it to separate pairs in order the better to push on with the shaft, but they would have been so near each other as to have impeded each others work. We hope at no distant period to have ascertained the direction of Ward's lode after passing through Petherick's, which we wish it does, but which is not yet a mat-ter of certainty. In the eastern level, No. 11, 1/2 fathoms were driven, and the same distance west, No. 1, from shaft B, the lode in both places continuing good, and nearly of a similar quality, as might be expected from their proximity; they will probably be united by the end of the month. The castern level, No. 1, is considerably narrower than it has been—but very considerable quantity of gold was taken by the padre Frictas is in one corrected the shaft. It is supposed to be Sto 11 feet big, it is of rotten quarts with much axide of iron, and is reposing on the hard bine schistus, and overlaid by, so far as can as yet he seen, soft schistus. One of the blacks on the estate who worked on this lode formerly, perfectly recognises the lode at the stopes gave last stuff, and points out a spot, about 5 fathous west of the shaft, as the bottom of the padre's working; the depth is uncertain. The stone taken out on friendly showed a little gold in the bates. Preparations are now making to see the lode, and we shall be now the shaft have the lode is very soft, and may pay, even if poor, but i am told the gold occurred in small pietes of the size of a finger—we shall see. In the mechanic's department we get on very slowly. As yet I have had no reinforcement of produce fair spalled ore, and there will be beside a large mass of good work

for the stamps. The shatlow adit level on Petherick's lode has been again set at 32 to meet the deep adit, which cannot be far from the lode. For the last week we have had a bed of mundic and spar in the latter, which we considered at first to be the lode in question, but all are now inclined to think that it is some other bed that we have cut which does not reach to the surface. At Raipas we have set the level and stope, No. 1. I was up there the latter end of last week with Mr. Crowe, when in the former place they had come to a small bed of gozzan, containing good stones of ore. We have since received intelligence that they have cut a branch, irregular as usual, but rich. We shall now follow its direction so as to take it away as economically as possible. The greatest difficulty has presented itself in getting down this ore; in the way proposed it was found impracticable, and we are now trying a kind of sledge; but this is a slow and expensive mode when there is no snow on the ground—we shall afterwards have to get it down the river, which will be no easy matter. The grinder and four separators are now in full work, and doing their duty well. When the spall stuff is good I do not think the returns are much, if any thing, less than 10 tons per day of clean ore. The stamps are not yet returning what I have no doubt they will next year. We get about 4 tons clean ore per week from 12 heads, by trying merely. The preparations for our winter work are likewise progressing. We are creeting capacions spalling houses on the new floors, so that that work will be carried on during the winter with as great a degree of advantage as our climate will admit of. We are also pushing on with the smelting house, which will be of very large dimensions, 120 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 18 feet high, as we have thought it best to make it at once sufficiently large to hold all the furnaces that will be required. The furnace is finished all but the cramps and the stack, and the beginning of the week after next we shall probably make a for the stamps. The shadow adic level on Petherick's lo

COPIATO MINES .- 15th October, 1835 .- Advices have been received from Valparaiso to the 16th July; the Emma Matilda had sailed for Co-piapo on the 12th, and would load about 200 tons of copper ore; she was expected to leave about the 1st of August for England. The 180 tons copper ore, per Libra, from Copiapo, advertised for sale on the 21st is average assay 28 per cent.—Ed. Min. Jour.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY.—Veta Grande.

| dollars. | dollars. | Returns for May (5 weeks) | 253,487 | June 4 weeks Returns. | 194,124 | Cost | 122,577 | Cost | 92,434 | Profit ..........130,910 REAL DEL MONTE. dollars. weeks) Expenditure .... 70,841 | June (5 weeks) Expenditure 42,771 68,660 Returns ..... 45,850 Loss ..... 2,181 Profit .....

Mocaunas and Cocaus—Cocaes, Aug. 8, 1835.—The result of the washing of the stuff from the mine of Antonio Dias, during the last 9 days, gives 1 mark 5 cancesd dwts. 63 grains, (about 14 ounces troy) which we consider favourable, for we have not washed any part of the stuff taken from the vein duringthis period. It is still locked up in the

mine.

Cocaes, Aug. 12, 1835.—We have cut the lode at Halfeld's shaft below
the lowest point of the old workings. The opening was just large enough
for a man to get his head and shoulders in to take samples. The first sam,
ple was taken yesterday, and I am happy to say, showed more gold than
we have yet seen in any samples. Fearing that some of the gold might
have come from the skins, I had a second sample taken this morning and
washed yet new new and the same as antifectory as the first set that there is have come from the skins, I had a second sample taken this morning and washed over new ones. It was as satisfactory as the first, so that there is no doubt it came from the point just cut. Perhaps some vein may pass near. This cannot be ascertained yet, but at all events it is very favorable to get satisfactory samples below the old workings. By making a cross cut due north of Halfeld's shaft, I expect we shall cut several voins, and amongst them the one which higher up gave 14½ lbs. in one day, so says report. The veins all run in an easterly direction. B. H. MACDONALD. Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 29, 1835.—We have just learned by a person are rived to-day from Cocaes, that he was informed a rich vein had just been discovered, and this he learned as he passed through the place. W. give you this information, but cannot vouch for its correctness, the party is, however, pretty respectable.

IRELAND & Co.

give you this information, but cannot vouch for its correctness, the party is, however, pretty respectable.

July produce from Cuiaba 6 lbs. 2 dwt. 10 grains.

Gongo Soco, 29th July, 1835.—Since our last report, bearing date the 11st inst., we have occasionally had a good vein of gold in the bottom of the 34 fathom level, east of Lyon's shaft, north lode. The back of the 14 fathom level, west of Goldsmid's, has also produced a little gold for the washing-house, and the stuff from both these places answers well at the stamps. The stuff from the discontinuous to visible a good visible and visible a good visible a go The stuff from the old workings at Aveline's shaft continues to yield a good produce when stamped also. On the 27th inst. we commenced rising in the back of the 48 fathem level; this rise is intended to effect a communication between the last mentioned and the cross cut in the 41 fathom level south, from the old level west of Curtis's shaft, for ventilation, and for proving the ground. On the 20th inst. we resumed working in the back of 21 fathom level, west of Walker's shaft, the ground there being now better drained, and we expect the stuff from these backs will at least insure our gold produce at Hollingsworth's stamps. The two ends in the 27 fathoms level at Stokes's shaft have been idle since the 18th inst., eving to the shaft being out of repair; it is now repaired, and yesterday we resumed working again in both ends. On the 27th inst we commenced a new shaft, working again in both ends. On the 27th inst. we commenced a new shaft, about 15 fathoms west of Shore's shaft, this is to come down on the old workings, in order to draw up the stuff formerly broken, which we consider will pay for stamping. We are still sinking Skerrett's shaft; here we have no alterations to notice since our last.—WM. Tregoning; N. Marris; W. Bray; WM. Collins; John Simmons.

August 9, 1835.—We beg to lay before you an account of the works performed in this mine since our report of the 29th ultimo. Our gold produce has been chiefly from the bottom of the 34 fathern level, cust of Lyon's shaft, north vein, and from the back and bottom of the 1s father level, west of Goldsmid's shaft. The stuff from other backs now at wor produce gold only at the stamps where it continues to pay for raising, stamping, &c. The rise in the back of the 48 (mentioned in our last) is holed to the 41 fathom level, and on the 5th inst. we commenced driving south in the 48 fathom level, about 30 fathoms west of Skerrett's shaft, to prove the jacotinga in that part of the mine. We are continuing to sink Skerrett's shaft; but on account of its extreme wetness, we deem it necessary to add four men to the present eight employed there, by so doing the result have relief every four hours, and the work will be facilitated. the men will have relief every four hours, and the work will be facilitated. We are still driving through favourable ground in the 34 fathom level west of Bayly's, and that east of Gibson's shaft, and have about 9 fathom more to drive, in order to complete this side level. In the 27 fathom level both east and west of Stokes's shafts; we have favourable ground for working, and the vein shows a little gold when washed. The shaft lately commenced, about 15 fathoms west of Shore's, (mentioned in our last,) is working, and the vein shows a fittle gold when washed. The shart lately commenced, about 15 fathoms west of Shere's, (mentioned in our last,) it trys at about 6 fathoms deep, and in jacotinga, which produces a little gold when the stamped. We have commenced opening a plat at Shore's shaft at the try hu 7 fathom level, from whence we intend to draw up a large quantity of suff last so for the stamps, which stuff was formerly broken, and we think it will pay Explored. tion fr well for clearing. The 21 fathom level is now completely repaired between tioned shaft, to which we shall in future wheel the stuff whilst clearing We have discontinued driving the 21 fafrom the old workings near it. We have discontinued driving the 21 fitthom level, west of Goldsmid's shaft, whilst the men from thence are occur pied in draining a cross cut, north from Aveline's shaft, to communication to the abovementioned end. We expect, in a day or two, to effect communication between Aveline's shaft and the 14 fathom level, west-Goldsmid's by the cross cut in the same horizon, which is nearly holed.

WM. TREGONING; N. HARRIS; W. BRAY; W. COLLINS.

Anxious to afford all information connected with mines, we extract t following from the Cormeall Gazette, which we are glad to find has accest to information where we are denied. Wheal Brothers.—This mine has recently been cut so much richer, that within the last fortnight 4000l. recently been cut so much richer, that within the last fortnight 4000. It is sliver has been realized from the labour of six men. Holmbush Copp. Mine.—This mine is also said to be very prosperous; it is reported that there is not a single end being driven on the course of the lode, but produces copper ores of excellent quality. Wheal Friendship, belonging to Wm. Nattle, Esq., of Cadron Biny, has just been put to work, as promises to become a good and profitable mine.—The East Corner Mines will shortly be in full working, as the steam engine will gowork in a mouth or six weeks. They are now rasing silver ore on the Wheal Virgin and Wheal Mexico lodes. United Mines—Within the last few weeks, a steam engine of 85 inch cylinder has been erected on the

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the setors tion of United Mines, in the parish of Gwennap, by the Messrs. Hocking, engineers. The united power of this and the other engines previously en operation on the mines, will, it is thought, speedily drain that very ixtensive run of w orks of water, and enable the managers fully to

## MISCELLANEA.

The Macropona.—A very beautiful and extraordinary specimen of that curious fossil fish, the macropona, has lately been discovered in the chalk of the South Downs. It is nearly two feet long; the bones of the head are finely preserved, and are held together by pyrites; the latter have probably been produced by the evolution of sulphurated hydrogen during putrefaction, and the presence of oxide of iron in the surrounding mud; the stomach is also preserved. The lower jaw of a horse has lately been found in the rock near Rotting-dean, embedded in the conglomerated shingle of the ancient beach. dean, embedded in the conglomerated shingle of the ancient beach, in the cliff.

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dean, embedded in the conglomerated shingle of the ancient beach, in the cliff.

Fossil Ferns.—As it is very rare to find a fossil fern, the mere impression, generally speaking, being all that remains, a M. Gæpper has taken the impression of a number of recent ferns, in order, by comparison, to try and ascertain the fossil species with greater facility. By this method, M. Gæpper has been able to recognise more than thirty species, which are analogous to those of the present day.

Iron Trade.—The Iron trade is extremely flourishing. The low prices have enforced a greater degree of economy in all departments of the business, and have been the source of many improvements. In Scotland the business has increased 50 per cent, during the last ten years. In 1825 the entire quantity of iron made in that part of the empire was certainly under 50,000; whereas it now exceeds 78,000 tons, and is rapidly extending, several new furnaces having been constructed in the course of the last and present year.

Pig Iron.—Dudley states that in 1619, there were 300 furnaces in England, making each 600 tons of pig iron, or 180,000 tons per annum. According to Mushett and others, it appears that in 1740, (the forests being exhausted,) this quantity had fallen to 17,350 tons, made by 59 furnaces. Coke was generally introduced in 1750 or 52, and in 1788 there were

24 Charcoal furnaces making 13,000 tons
53 Coke do. 48,200

8 do (in Scotland) 7,000

53 Coke do. (in Scotland) 7,000 68,200 tons. In 1796 the quantity made was 108,793 tons.

at Stourbridge on the 16th, and at Dudley this day.

The Magnet.—Although the attractive property of the magnetic needle was discovered at a very early period, yet its directive power was not known till the thirteenth century. Flavio Giola, of Amalfi, who died in 1300, has generally the credit of the discovery, and it was in compliment to him that the North Pole is usually distinguished by a fleur de lis.

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was not known till the thirteenth century. Flavio Groia, of Albain, who died in 1300, has generally the credit of the discovery, and it was in compliment to him that the North Pole is usually distinguished by a fleur de lis.

Important Discovery —At the lecture recently delivered at the City Institution, Mr. Cohen, of Exeter, produced some specimens of Mundic reduced to form, by means which he has discovered to smelt it. This information has created a great degree of interest with those who are acquainted with metals, as the art of melting Mundic has been a desideratum long vainly sought after by themists, more particularly those of Cornwall.—Correspondent S.S.S.

Duchy of Cornwall.—The appointment of Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, bestowed by his Majesty, on the recent vacancy, on his son in-law, Lord de Lisle, is a very lucrative sinecure, the emolument exceeding 2,000l.; the routine functions of the post are, we believe, entrusted to his Lordship's deputy (Thomas Abbot, Esq.), who acts also as secretary to the lord warden, the Marquis of Hertford.

On Wednesday last we were present at an experimental trial at the Hereford Foundry, of a double-cylinder grinding mill, of a construction entirely new to this part of the kingdom. The mill is intended for crushing fruit, bones, &c., is of great power, and very simple in its principle. The propelling power is steam, but horse lower may easily be applied. Should the enterprising proprietor, a particular and the property of the secondary shich it will effect in horse and manual labour will render the mill a most valuable agent on every farm.—Hereford Times.

Lead Ore.—Lead ore either pure or internix with other mineral substances as it comes from the mine is called Bouse, and is deposited a places called Bouse Teams; the refuse excavations form what are abstances as it comes from the mine is called Bouse, and is deposited in places called Bouse Teams; the refuse excavations form what are the abstances as it comes from the mine is called Bouse, and is depo

trys and Mona mines, which have so long been a source of imgold what the lose wealth to their proprietors, and of profitable employment to that at the any hundreds of poor families, were become nearly exhausted, at it will pay the state of the state of

Depression of Agricultural Property.—In one of the Norwich papers of last week, there were no less than 89 advertisements of sales of farms, or agricultural property, in that and the adjoining county of Suffolk.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL 1894

October. Thermometer. Barometer. Monday 12 from...35 to 31 29,92 to 29,59 Friday 9 ... 43 ... 53/99,47 ... 29,39 Tuesday 13 ... 30 ... 62 59,83 ... 29,04 Saturday 10 ... 42 ... 49128,80 ... 29,02 Sunday 11 ... 38 ... 30129,20 ... 29,59 Prevailing Wind, S. W., and N. W.; generally cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Rain fallen 625 inch.

Edmonton. Charles Henry Adams.

# FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. H. and W. H. Bunn, Spicer-street, Mile-end New-town, cabinet-manufacturers.—W. Twist and M. Wells, Kingston-upon-Thames, mainters.—Loder and Gunner, Oxford, perfumers.—W. Apps and T. Johnston, Wostern-wharf, George-street, Adelphi, coal-merchants.—W. Gramolt and Son, Clifton-street, Finsbury, silk-manufacturers.—E. Schofield and E. Lewis.—R. and A. Westmore, West Derby.—T. Burton and W. Croker, Napier-street, Grade Dover-street, Southwark, builders.—Horrocks and Barker, Bolton-le-Moors, Lanesshire, timber-merchants.—Norton and Co., Newark upon-Trent, wine-merchants.—Edwards and Smith, Liverpool, painters.—Hood and Wall, Worcester, coal-merchants.—T. Wylle, Carter, and Co., Liverpool, and Goodwille, Carter, and Co., Dublin, marble-merchants.—M. Lofty, S. Potter, and W. Crowe, King-street, Cheapside, attorneys.—Biddles and Co., Nottingham, fancy dyers.—C. Kinder and T. Smith, Little Jamesstreet, Gray's inn-lane, coach-makers.—J. E. Petch and E. England, Type-street, Finsbury, chemists.—B. Flockton and T. Fearson, Manchester, tailors.—H. Nedlars.—H. Nedlary.

George Langman, Bride-lane, licensed victualler, to surrender Oct. 24 and Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Crown-court, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Girson, Basinghall-street.

BANKRUPTS.

George Langman, Bride-lane, licensed victualler, to surrender Oct. 24 and Nov. 24, at 12, at the Eankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes and Bevor, Chancery-lane, official assignee, Mr. Girson, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Cooke, Liverpool, chemist, Oct. 27 and Nov. 24, at 12, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Deap, Palsgrave, place, Temple-bar.

Charles Lewis Bahr, Liverpool, ship-broker, Oct. 24 and Nov. 24, at 1, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

William Boutland, Durham, ship-builder, Nov. 4, at 11, and Nov. 94, at 1, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newaste-apon-Tree. Solicitors, Messrs. Meggison, P

34, at twelve, at the Talbot Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent. Solicitor, Mr. Wolston, Furnival's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 5, E. W. Gratwick, Goswell-street, tea-dealer.—Nov. 3, R. Hardcastle, West Smithfield, plumber.—Nov. 5, D. Smith, Regent-street, and King-street, Gelden-square, conclimaker.—Nov. 3, J. Bates, Bellevue-place, Clapham, linendraper. Nov. 3, H. Harben, High-street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger.—Nov. 6, J. Hall, Edgworth, Lancasbire, and J. Wager, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, calico-peinters.—Nov. 6, J. Thorpe, Usselby, Lincolnshire, dealer in wool.—Nov. 4, J. Tarleton, Liverpool, merchant.—Nov. 5, W. Pope and A. Cambridge, Liverpool, ship-builders. Nov. 7, W. Ellis, Fortees, 1-8, W. Pope and A. Cambridge, Liverpool, ship-builders. Nov. 7, W. Ellis, Fortees, 1-8, W. Fope and A. Cambridge, Liverpool, ship-builders. Nov. 7, W. Ellis, Fortees, Hampshire, timber-merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Nov. 3.

J. Saunders, Abergåvenny, Monmouthshire, nurseryman.—R. W. Burnley, Leeds, cheesmonger.—R. Hall, Birmingham, slate-merchant.—H. Newark, Woodstreet, Cheapside, riband-manufacturer.—S. Cox, Hendon, and Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, Surrey, horse-dealer.—M. Turner, Haigh, Lancashire, bleecher.—F. C. Spencer, Halifax, Yorkshire, wine-merchant.—J. Coates, Manchester, merchant.—J. Brittain, Kingston-upon-Hull, hop-merchant.

## Friday, October 16. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Gotobed and R. Stone, jun.—P. Grealey and G. Adams, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, Middlesex, victuallers.—M. Oppenheim and S. Oppenheim, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.—W. Lonfield, J. Longfield, and P. Longfield, Offley, Yorkshire, manufacturers of the patent protector lock, and general whitesmiths.—J. Hopkins and J. Drewett, Sussex, bankers.—J. Edmondson and R. Lightfoot, Keswick, Cumberland, surgeons and apothecaries.—H. Sexton and H. Lemming, 23, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, sewing cotton ball and reel manufacturers.—J. Shaw and It. Dyson, Huddlersfield, Yorkshire, linen drapers, mercers, and haberdashers.—N. Twigge and W. Norbury, Liverpool, grocers and provision dealers.—T. Ashbrook and W. Scott, Liverpool, glass dealers and manufacturers.—E. Neave and J. Neave, Gillingham, Dorsetshire.—T. Thompson, T. Thompson, Jun., and R. Thompson, Newcastie-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, cotton spinners.—J. Martin and A. Corder, 49, George-street, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, tailors and drapers.—G. P. F. Gregory and G. Price, 28, Poultry, London, attorneys and solicitors.—W. Trimmer and J. Toomer, Wargrave, Berks, coal merchants.—R. W. Goodall and J. Johns, Bristolstreet, Birmingham, schoolmasters.—T. Earley and J. H. Bazley, Manchester, commission agents.

BANKUPTS.

C. Mason and C. Mason, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Rivers stable keyeses to assess

Street, Birmingham, schoolmasters.—T. Enzley and J. H. Bazley, Manchester, commission agents.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Mason and C. Mason, Piccadilly, Middleset, livery stable keepers, to surrender Oct. 23 and Nov. 27, in Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Robinson, 6, Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly; official assignee, Mr. D. Cannan, Sambrook.court, Basinghall-street.

H. H. Davis, 16, Soho-square, Middlesex, auctioneer, Oct. 24, and Nov. 27, in Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mesars. Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street, Strand.; official assignee, Mr. G. Gibson, 72, Basinghall-street.

G. C. Weber, Eaton-row, Eaton-square, Middlesex, dealer in horses, Oct. 21, Nov. 27, in Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mr. Sandford, 13, John-street, Adelphi; official assignee, Mr. G. Green, 18, Aldermanbury.

J. Keyse, 3, Youl's-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, plumber, painter, and glazier, Oct. 31, and Nov. 27. Solicitor, Mr. J. P. Thomas, 27, Bridge-house-place, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. E. Edwards, 4, Pancras-lane.

J. Lewis, Cheltenham, pinmber, builder, glazier, and painter, Oct. 26, & Nov. 27, at the office of Mesars. Wintherbotham, Chelichenham; and Mr. E. Bousfield, 12, Chathan-place, London.

W. Dix, Burslem, Staffordshire, draper, Nov. 25, at the Commissioners' Rooms, St. James's-square, Manchescer.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Dix, Rurslem, Staffordshire, draper, Nov. 25, at the Commissioners' Rooms, St. James's-square, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 9, W. Youatt, Nassau street, Middlesex Hospital, Druggist, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 7, J. M. Hole, W. Oswald, and H. Hosr, Feathers'-court, Milk-street, London, Irish Linea Factors and Merchants, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, J. M.; De Guiros, Size-lane, Bucklersbury, London, Merchant, Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, J. M.; De Guiros, Size-lane, Bucklersbury, London, Merchant, Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, C. Everett, New Broad-street, London, Merchant, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, M. Hardy and R. Gardner, Cheepside, Merchants, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, M. Hardy and R. Gardner, Cheepside, Merchants, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, J. Plaket, Bockhead, Southwark, Surrey, Stave Merchant, at Bankrupts'-court.—Oet. 29, J. Telfer, Phenix Wharf, City Basin, Middlesex, Coal Merchant, at Bankrupts'-court.—Oet. 29, J. Telfer, Phenix Wharf, City Basin, Middlesex, Coal Merchant, at Bankrupts'-court.—Ov. 6, J. Dorman, 6, Prederick's-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, China and Glass Dealer, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 6, J. Watton, Upper Bedford-place, Middlesex, Surgeon and Apothecary, at Bankrupts'-court.—Nov. 7, J. Watton, Upper Bedford-place, Middlesex, Sursey, Builder, at the Town-hall, Brighthelmston.—Nov. 18, J. M. Corthorae, March, Isle of Ety, Cambridgeshire, Sheep Salesman, at the Hoop Inn, Cambridge.—Nov. 16, J. Syms, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Cholier, at the Costie and Ball Inn, Bath.—Dec. 28, G. W. Sawyer, Brighton, Builder, fown-hall, Brighthelmston.—Nov. 6, W. Carswell and T. R. French, Manchester, Linen Merchants, at the Cosmissioners' Rooms, St. James's Square, Manchester, Linen Merchants, at the Cosmissioners' Rooms, St. James's Square, Manchester, Linen Merchants, at the Cosmissioners' Rooms, St. James's Square, Manchester, Linen Merchants, at the Cosmissioners' Rooms, St. James's Square, Manchester, Linen Merchants, at the Cosmissioners' Rooms, St. James's Square, Manchester, June 18, 200, Sp. 11,

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mining.—The extraordinary success of Wheal Brothers Silver Mine has set the speculators in this neighbourhood on the qui cice, and many of the old neglected mines are about to be re-worked; and new shafts are being sunk in all directions. During the past week it has been discovered that an old mine, in Boringdon Park, worked for copper, contains a large quantity of orce. The right of working the mine has been purchased of Lord Morley, the property of of the soil, by two of the fortunate speculators in Wheal Brothers. A shaft is being sunk by a company on Roborough Down, near the seat of Joseph Scobell, Esq.; and the iron mines at Shangh Birlige, the property of Messure Paddod, are in full work. The latter have aiready produced upwards of a thousand tons of excellent iron, and the enterprising adventurers contemplate lasying down a railway from the misses through Bickleigh Vale, to meet the Dartmoor railway, in order to facilitate the conveyance of the orf for shipment at Phymouth.

COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, 14th Oct.—The sakes up to the closs of last Priday were 22,490 bales, principally to the trade, since these an extensive business has been done, namely, a,600 bales on Saturday (8,300 Carthageenas at 7f and 7d), 5,500 on Monday, 3,600 on Tuesday. The advices received on that day up to the 24th oil. from New York, gave a fresh impulse to speculation, and yesterday the sales amounted to 4500, making in all 18,500 bales to speculators, and 110s for export. Quote fair floweds 6pd, and ted, being a dware upon Priday's rates. Present stock here 180,500 shows, of which 4,600 to speculators, and 110s for export. Quote fair floweds 6pd, and ted, being a dware upon Priday's rates. Present stock here 180,500 shows, of which 6,400 to speculators, and 110s for export. Quote fair floweds 6pd, and ted, being it advance upon Priday's rates. Present stock here 180,500 shows, of which 6,400 to speculators, and the same period day and the same period late year the stock was 546 bales. It may be added

TEA SALE IN DUBLING—The second and or the superior of the property of the Commercial Buildings. The quantity of the state of the second and or the state of the state of the second and or the state of the state of the second and sec

Large Bobeas sold at from 1946. to 1146. Ditto in Congron packages, 176. There were very few Bobeas sold, they were mostly taken in Congrous, and sold at from 18d. to 38d. according to quality.

The Colonial Markets are unsettled and precarious; holders, importers, and speculators, being alike wavering between confidence and apprehension. Although the business transacted has not been upon an extensive scale, still there is no disposition shown to sell at reduced prices; the markets generally closed with a decided appearance of improvement.

SUGAR—In the British Plantation Market we noticed considerable activity, the grocers and refiners purchasing eagerly. The business done has been principally confined to good brown raws. Good strong Demerars of a middling description, sold at 59s. to 62s. Januaica ditto, at 61s. to 64s. Barbadoes sold readily at full prices, and in some instances at an advance of 6d.: quotations from 62s. to 66s. The refined market has been extremely quiet, prices steady.

COFFEES.—This Market has been steady during the week, the business done has been from the importers have but moderately supplied the Market. More business has been done this week than last by private contract. In the absence of public sales, 236 casks and 46 barrels of Januaicas were sold at the following prices: Middling 16ss. to 167s. Good Middling, 11es, to 112s. Good Ordinary, 96s, to 169s. Ceylons of good ordinary quality were sold from 6ss, to 6ss. No sales are arteritised for next week.

FRUIT.—The new fruit is coming in finely, but the demand at present is very limited. 1216 boxes of bunch Muscatel Raisins in lingers, sold at 93s. Valentias 5es. Lexias 33s. Capes 33s. Capes 33s. to 25ss. Barras Currants 6ss. to 78s. There have been two cargoes of Valentia Raisins arrived since our last.

HOPS.—During the whole of last week the hop market was languid, with the exception of hill hops; and the other choice growths of Kent at Worcester market prices advanced, which have caused a brisk demand for sussex and Weald of Kent

RANTS, das to 70s per cwt.—RAISINS, Muscatels, 90s to 112s; Smyrna, 32s to 36s per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—The Irish Butter market continues in the same lifeless state as noticed by us for several weeks past; in prices there is no alteration, but the supply continues to be very large. The market for Foreign has become quiet, but prices are not lower.—In the Bacon trade but little improvement has taken pisce, excepting that the old cure landed has sold on rather a more extended scale.—In Lard or Hams no alteration in prices has taken piace, and the buyers have bought sparingly. The supply of Scotch Pork has been small—the buyers have bought freely, and the prices of good qualities are 3s. higher.—Eggs have advanced. In English Cheese very little has been done, and the stock of new is large; old qualities are scarce. But little business has been done in new Heaf; a few orders have been given for each shipment of Mess; for \$17s.6d to 31 ss per tierce has been charged for some small parcels of India, and which are involved at 01 to 60 to 10 to

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Oct. 16.

ere has been a good supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and the e is dull, on rather worse terms than on Monday.—Barley, Beans, and er lower than otherwise; and Oats may be quoted full is, per quarter trayals being large. In other articles no alteration.

Wheatp.Qr. 34s to 47s   Maitp.Q Rye 36s to 34s   Peas Barley 26s to 33s   Beans	. 32s to 36s Bran	On to 100
Rapeseed	Ditto white ses to	70s do. do perlias

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter. Wheat Barley | Oats | Rye | Beans | Pens | 37s. od. | 28s. 3d. | 19s. 10d. | 38s. 5d. | 38s. 6d. | 38s. 70d. AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.
385. 0d. | 378. 11d. | 308. 5d. | 308. 5d. | 358. 6d. | 358. 11d DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.
48s. 8d. | 21s. 4d. | 16s. 9d. | 24s. 3d. | 16s. 9d. | 16s. 9d. Duties on Grain from British Possessions out of Europe, 5s. ed. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 3s. ed. | 3s. ed. | 3s. ed.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

Neither Bore nor Merrow can be quoted with an good a trade as on Monday, even for the best serts, although the supply of both is scartly; 3s. 18d. is the highest figure for choice Scots, and as, for Down Muttor. We to not siter Vransrom 4s, set, but the sale is very heavy, and it is therefore with the greatest difficulty that that figure is supported. Poar remains at 4s, 6d, for good descriptions, which are maintaining Monday's advance.

To sink the offel per stone of 61bs.

Heef 2s 6d as 2d 3s 10d | Veal. 6s 6d 9s 3d 4s 8d Mutton 6s 6d 3s 3d 4s 8d Mutton 7s 8d 8s 6d.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts 287; Sheep, 6,080; Calves, 230; Pigs, 344.

Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 3,388; Sheep, 38,790; Calves, 135; Figs, 540.

PRICE OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112b.

5. d. 46 d. Melting Stuff ... 32 d. Mottled Soap ...
44 6 Ditto Rough ... 39 31 Curd ditto ... Graves ... Good Dregs ... Town Tallow Yellow Russia White Sosp ditto

PRICE OF CANDLES.

The price of good Store Candles, in the retail shops, is as follows:—Candles, perdozen, 7s ed.; inferior, 6s ed.—Moulds, is 6d. Sizpence per dozen discount for cash.

PRICE OF RAW FAT, per stone of 14th. The price of Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Melters) 4s 54d.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 15.

CLOVER. | HAY. | STRAW. | CLOVER. | HAY. | STRAW. Smithfield.
Whitechapel.
Regent's Park
Portman Market.
New Hungerford Market.

PRICES OF TIMBER PER LOAD, uebec Oak, 31 10s of to 01 os od; Fine Red, 41 12s 64 to 41 10s, Rigs Fir, 64 1os od; antzic and Memel, 51 2s 64 to 51 7s 64.

WOOL, per lb.

Blanket, 11d to 15d—Combing 1dd to 2nd—Flance, 14d to 15d—Flance Woole—N, and S. Down Hoggets, is ad to is ind—Half-bred, is ad to is 16d—Keed, is 7d to is 4d—Fonziew Wools—Combined Flanket, Leicenter, Warwick, Fron the greater, is 4d to is 6d—Fonziew Wools—Germany, Electronal, is 4d to is 9d—Lower Qualities, 22 dd to 28 6d—Australian, beat, 22 dd to 28 ed—distriction of the 16d—Van Digmen's Land, clean, 28 dd to 38 mi.—Train triater.

Polled, 3s 66 to 5s ed each—Downs, and half breds, 3s 66 to 3s sei—Polled Lambs, 3s 46 to 4s sei—Down Lambs, 4s 63 to 2s 6d.

64	THE MINING JOURNAL.	
PRICES OF ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.    Satur.   Mond.   Tuesd.   Wedn.   Thurs.   Frid.	PRICES OF SHARES.  BRITISH MINES.	PRICES OF SHARES CONTINUED.
BANK STOCK, 5 per Cent	No. of Sh. Amount paid. price No. of Sh. Amount paid price 8,000 Arbion Copper 24 24 8,000 North Cornw. Silver 1 2 1	WATER-WORKS.
24 per Cent. Anns., 1818. shut 974 ± 972 ± 972 ex d. 98 72 972 8  3 per Cent. Anns.,	4,000 Bissoe Bridge 2 6,000 Ferran Consols 1 14 14 2,000 Polberou Consols 1 12 2,000 British Iron 50 23 87 6,000 Polbreon 2 27 3	4,800 Birmingham. 25 26 1500 N. Riv. Lond. B.W. An. 56 121 Colchester. 100 6,486 Manchest. & Salford 100 32 Cranton Hill. 25
New 35 per Cent. Anns	10,000 East Cornwall Silver 1 33 4 10,000 Roche Rock 1 14 3	4433 East London 100 131 1800 Portsin. 8 Farlington 50 4 390 Ditto, new 3024 4,500 Grand Junction 413 514 1000 Vauxball, late 8. Lon. 100 83
Ditto	2,500 E.Whealstrawberry 24 5,000 SouthWheal Leisure 2 2 2,850 English 12½ 24½ 55½ 8,000 St. Hilary	Edinb. Joint Stock. 23 33 5,360 West Midds. 63 12s. 9d. 77 2,960 Kent 100 46 1369 York Buildings 100 154 358 Liverpool Bootle. 310
India Stock, 104 per Cent	6,000 Hayle Consols . 1 11 1 1 2,000 Wendron 5 2,000 Win.Com. of Ireland 7 22 3,300 West Cork 35 4,000 New S. Hoóe 1 11 1 1 5,000 Wheal Brothers 20 30 35	ROADS.
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent	1,000 North Consolidated 10 10 FOREIGN MINES.	533 Archw. & Kenti. Town   3610   493 Great Dover Street.   70   234   1990 Commercial   100'90   New North Road   Stock
Exchequer Bills, 14d. £1000 14 12 pm 13 14 pm 14 15 pm 13 17 pm 16 14 pm 14 16 pm 15 17 pm 16 14 pm 14 16 pm 15 16 pm 15 16 pm 16 14 pm 14 16 pm	4,600 Alten 103 112 1 12,000 Mocaubas & Cocaes 20 123 15 14 10,000 Anglo Mexican iss. 4 5 2,000 New Granada 2	2000 Do. E. I. Dock Branch 100 59 1 LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
Ditto2dCom. 13 pm 902 8 902 6 902 6 912 1 4 914 2 4 914 2 4 914 2	# 5. pm	Adelaide Gal. of Sci. 50 700 Russell
India Stock Om. for Acc 3 pm   3 pm   32 p	10,000 Brazil Imp., iss.5 pm. 20 32 Ditto unregistered 10,000 Bolivar Copper 20 8 Ditto New	MISCELLANEOUS.
Shut. Open.  Bank Stock Tues. Set. 1. Tues. Oct. 13. Long Anns Wed. Sept. 2. Wed. Oct. 21.  Cor Cont. Red. Th. Sept. 3. (Th. Oct. 22. Anns. for Yrs. Th. Sept. 10. Tues. Oct. 29.	10,000 Candonga	10,000 Anglo Mcx. Mint 10 10 2,500 Essex Marine Salt 2 6 10,000 Australian Agricultur 26; 15,000 Gen. SteamNav. er.d. 13 31 1,000 Austrian Marine Salt 2 6 Huds. Bay Stock ex.d. 250 Huds. Bay Stock ex.d. 250
Bank Stock         . Tues. Sept. 1, Tues. Oct. 13.         Long Anns.         Wed. Sept. 2, Wed. Oct. 22.           3p per Cents.         ditto         Wed. Oct. 21.         Anns. for Yes. Th. Sept. 10, Tues. Oct. 29.           2pr. Cents. 188 [Fr]. Sept. 4.         [Fr]. Oct. 16.         O.S. Sea Anns.         Fr]. Sept. 4.         Wed. Oct. 21.	8,500 Colombian, iss. 6 pm 544 1,500 Ditto New	British Annuity 50 124 2,000 Lon. Com.SaleRooms. 5 20 New Corn Exchange.
DIVIDENDS.  The following dividends in the public funds become due Oct. 16:—Bank eight per cent.; three per cent. reduced; three and a half per cent. 1818; three pounds	20,000 Gen. Min. Assoc 15 5,000 Un. Gold, iss. 24 pm. 74 22 24 6,155 Mexican Company 51 32 37	10,000 Canada Company, 20 344 Mexican, &c 3 2 200,000 Upper Canada Loan 1045 12,000 Pat. Purifyg. Sea Wat. 2
per cent.; three per cent. reduced; internate an appear to both October, 1859; four ten reduced; long annulties to 1869; ditto, 33 years to 18th October, 1859; four per cents. 1825, and three per cent. old annulties. The amount of the dividends a shout five millions. If life annulties be transferred between January 5 and	RAILWAYS.  666 Bolton and Leigh £100   100   London and Brighton 5   8949   Ditto i Shares 25   1,500 Leices & Swannington 50   48	City Bonds, 4 per Ct. 103 2,754 Rever. Interest. Soci. 100 1304 2,633 Ditto New 50 70
is about five millions. If the annotes be transferred between January's and April 4th, or between January 5th and October 10th, dividends fall due on January 5th and July 5th; if between April 5th and July 4th, or October 10th and January 4th, dividends due April 5th and October 10th.	500 Canterbu & Whitstable 50   5,100 Liverpool & Manch 100   195   5,100 Ditto   Shares 25	75 Cov. Gar. Thea. Rent. 509   166   Shotts Iron Foundry. 38   184   195
WEST INDIA COMPENSATION LOAN. For £15,000,000. Contracted for on	2,000 Clarence	PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.
425, 3 per cent. reduced; and 13s. 7d. long annuities, for every £100 sterling aubscribed. Interest on the reduced and long annuities to commence from April, 1835; and on the Consols from July, 1635. Discount at the rate of 2 per cent.	Sop Durham Junction.   15   25   1,000 Manchester & Clitham   3   1,200 Edinb. & Dalketin Rail   50   70   533 Monmouth   50   250   Forest of Dean   50   28   500 Preston & Wigan   20   332	Liverpool Coal Gas 305 0 0   Manch, Bolton, & Bury
Deposit August 6, 1835, £10 per cent. 8th Payment, April 12, 1836, £9 per cent. 8th Payment, Oct. 16	10,400 Grand Junction 40 86 2,600 Freston and Wyre 1 30,000 Great Western 5 11½ 1,500 Stanhope and Tyne 100	Liverpool New Gas and Coke Company . £100 150 0 0 Leeds & Selby Railw. 160 New Shares premium . 60 105 0 0 Grand Junction ditto 40 88 6 6
3d ,, Nov. 13, 74 10th ,, June 14, 5 4th ,, Dec. 11, 74 11th ,, July 12, 8 12th ,, Aug. 16, 5	2,000 Hartlepcol 100 80 1,000 Stockton & Darlington 100 240 St. Heien's & Runc. Gap 100 30 5,300 Warrington & Newton 100 250 Kenyonand Leigh June 100 110 Wigan Branch 100 Wigan Branch 100 110	Liverp.& Har.W. Works 165 0 0 London & Birm. ditto 35 85 0 0 Exchange Buildings 168 0 0 Bank of Liverpool 10 17 00 Exchange Buildings 168 0 0 Bank of Manchester 25 35 10 0
7th Feb. 9. 9 13th Sept. 13, 4 7th Mar. 11, . 9	2,100 Leeds and Selby 100   110   Midland Countles 5 7484   CANALS.	Liverp.&Man.Railway 100 200 0 0 Manchester & Liverpool Ditto old quarters. 25 49 0 0 District Bank 15 22 0-0 Ditto new quarters. 25 48 10 0 Com. Bank of Liverp. 10 14 15 2
#750 Consols, £665 Money. Deposit, £65 10 0 Remaining payments, £598 10 0 250 Reduced 225 22 10 0 202 10 0 209 0 0	1,760 Ashton & Oldham #97 18. Manch. Bolton & Bury 48 33 1,482 Ashby.de.la. Zouch 113 65 2,409 Monmouthshire 100 180 720 Barusley 160 1275 700 Montgomeryshire 100 100	Bolton and Leigh ditto 100 80 0 0 Liverp. Mar. Ass. Co. 23 21 0 0 Ditto 25 20 0 0 Oldh. G. Lt. & Waterw. 10 Warringt. & Newt. do. 100 148 0 0 Mapch. F. & L. Ass. Co. 10 10 2 6
£1000 £100 0 0 £900 0 0	1,260 Basingstoke 100 54 250 Melton Mowbray 100 100 1,005 Brecknock & Abergav. 150 85 500 Mersey and Irwell 100 580 4,0004 Birmingh & share 124 250 3,000 Macclesfield 100 56	Kenyon & Leigh do., 100   110   0   Ocean Assurance Co.   10   10   5   Wigan Branch ditto., 100   104   0   Northern and Central Bank of England .   10   11   12   6
IRISH FUNDS, 13th. October, 1835.	4,090 Do.& Liverp, Junction 100   30½   247 Neath 100   304 477 Bolton and Bury 250   100 Nene Navigation Bds. 100   100 600 Bridewater & Taunton 100   614   1,786   Oxford   100   600	Union Line ditto 30 33 15 0 Midland Counties 2 6 10 6
Government Debentures 34 per ct. 91 Patriotic Insurance	400 Chelmer & Blackwater 190   102   522 Oakham 130   38 500 Coventry	Leices, & Swanning, do. 50   48   0   0   Great Western 5   10   15   0   Stockton & Darling, do. 100   298   0   0
Ditto New   3½ per ct.   1954	4,546 Croydon 31f. 2s. 10d. 21,418 Regent's 233 16s. 8d. 154	Lieerpool, Oct. 14th.—In the greater lines of railway much business is doing, the shares are bought chiefly for investment. The smaller ones are taken up for speculation.
, and the second control of the second contr	2,050°   Dudley	COAL MARKET, LONDON.
FRENCH FUNDS.	3,5752 Ellesmere and Chester 133 85 500 Shrewsbury 125 245 231 Erewsbury 100 400 300 Stourbridge 145 220 1,297 Forth and Clyde., 400 168,603 3,617 Straton-Avon.e779 98, 8d. 39	OCTOBER, 1835.  QUALITY. PER TON. QUALITY. PER TON.
Sper Cent. Ann.         Oct. 5.         Oct. 10.         Oct. 12.         Oct. 13.         Oct. 14.         Oct. 14.           Ex. on Lond. 1 mh.         26f.59c.         25f.82c.         25f.82c.         25f.83c.         25f.35c.         25f.35c.         25f.35c.	11,500 Grand Junction. 100 229 200 Stroudwater 150 525 2,8494 Grand Union 100 25 533 Swansea 100 206 1,521 Grand Surrey 100 15 3,762 Severn&Wye&Railw 35 174	Oct. 12th 14th 16th Oct. 12th 14th 16th s. d. s.
ditto 3 mbs 25f.35c. 25f.37gc. 25f.37gc. 25f.37gc. 25f.37gc. 25f.37gc. 25f.37gc.	120,000 Do. (optional) Loan 100 1,300 Thames&Severn,black 100 30	Bensham
4 per Cent Ann.         98f.60c.         98f.95c.         98f.90c.         98f.80c.	600 Glamorgansh . 172 13 4 280 1,960 Gloucester & Herkley., 100 15 269 Do. (optional) Notes. 60 749 Grantham . 150 202 209 Do. (optional) Notes. 60 350 Tavistock, (Mineral). 100 8,149 Thames& Med. £19 58. 8d. 2	East Percy 19 3 Hetton 22 6 22 3 22 3 Felling Main 17 3 Lambton 22 6 22 3 22 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Exchange 2125f. 2126f. 2130f. 2130f.	6,238 Huddersfield £57 68. 6d. 34 Thames and Isis 100 Kensington 100 10 1,000 sh. 1,000 kWarwick & Bir. 100 280 28.328 Kennet & Ayon £30 188.10d. 20 980 Warwick & Nauton 100 220	Holywell
PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.    Satur.   Mond.   Tuesd.   Wedn.   Thurs.   Frid.	11,699‡ Lancaster	Ordes Redheugh 17 6 17 6 17 9 Stockton.  Pontop Windsor 18 6 18 6 Black Boy Main 20 9  Picton 17 6 17 6 17 6 Dixon's Butterknowl  Russell's High Main 18 6 Walls End Adelaide 21 6  Stormont Main Gas. 16 6 Gordon 21 6
Austrian, 5 per Cent. 1021 102 3 103 1034 3 1034 5 Brazillan 845 2 842 5 842 54 842 5 842 5 842 5	545 Leicester 140   148   800 Wyrley & Essington 125   75   75   75   75   75   75   75	Shipcote
Buchos Ayres, 6 per Cent. 34 342	DOCKS.  3,132 Commercial 100   584   570 Folkestone Harbour 50	Tanfield
Chillian, 6 per Cent	498,067 East India Stock   77   15,000 Ditto Bonds   1,335 East Country   100   1,352,7528L Katherine Stock   742   3,298,310 London Stock   534   300,000 Ditto Bonds   1034   1	Wylam   19 9 9 6 19 3   St. Helen's Tees   21 9   W. E., Bell and Brown   21 32 1 21 3 3 Wellington   18 0   Bell Robson & Co.   20 6 20 6   West Hetton   21 321 0
Danish, 3 per Cent	Ditto Bonds	Bewicke and Co
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Ceut	68,324 Ditto Notes	Clark and Co. 19 0 9 0 Cowpen. 19 0 9 0 Gosforth 21 9 20 Harriey Hotspur 20 9 20 9Howard's Netherton Main 18 4
Ditte, 1825, 6 per Gent 372 384 26 388 Ditte, def. do. 6 per Cent 26 254	1600 Hammersmith	Heaton
Neapolitan, a per Cent. 1824	6000 Vauxhall £70 10s. 3d. 224   60,000 Ditto Bonds 116  ASSURANCE COMPANIES	Medomsley Unscreened 18 0 Clark
Ditto, 3 per Cent. 578 \$ 572 8 72 8 8 8 588 588 584 572 8 72 Prussian, 4 per Cent. 107 1078 \$	2000 Albion	Newmarch   20 9   20 9   Field and Co.   19 0   1
Spanish, 5 per Cent. 435 44 447 3 2 44 451 445 447 445 4 443 445 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50,000 Ditto Marine	Urpeth
Ditto, passive	29,000 British Fire 50   40   3,000 London Fire es. dic. 12½17   12,000 British Commercial 5   5   31,000 London Ship 12½17   Caledonian Fire 10   13   North British 10   23½	Walker
Ditto, 5 per Cent	5,000 Cler. Med. & Gen. Life 22 3 3 Ocean 10 10 4 4 4 000 County 10 42 30,000 Palladium Life 2 2 1 10,000 Eagle 5 6 250,000 Protector Fire. 2 1 2 2 0 000 Reconomic Life 250 315 2,500 Provident Life 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	SALES OF COPPER ORE AT REDRUTH.
AMERICAN FUNDS.	Relimburgh Life   10   14   100,000   Rock Life   2   6   100,000   Rock Life   2	Copper Ore for sale Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines and Parcels.—Tresavean, 821—Fowey Consols, 306—Wheal Jewel, 239—Cardrew Consols, 234—Wheal Gorland, 150—Wheal Vyvyan, 112—Wheal Damsel, 106—Tingtand
Redcemable, Oct.16 Sep. 8, Redcemable, Oct.16 Sep. 8	1,000,000 Globe	28—Wheal Uny, 9.—Total 21 cwts. 2005.
New York 6 1837 96 105 Mississippi 6 1841, 6, 31, 6 110 122433 Do. New 6 1861, 66, 71. 110 5 1837 103 Alabama 5 1832	40,000 Hope	PRICES OF METALS, &c
1845. 102 112 . 1846, 7	JOINT STOCK BANKS,	Sheets         lb. 0         0         104         -Grain Blocks         5         5           Bottoms         0         0         115         Broken         5         5         16           S. American         78         0         Banca         bd.         cut.         73
Pennsylva. 1839 40, 41. 103 New Jersey Can. &c. 103 1846 109 Hds. 5 per Ct. 1864 103 1850 110 INCORPORATED BANKS.	5,000 Australasia*. 35 42 3,000 Lancaster 20 10 17 15,000 Bank of Scotland 834 2022 5,000 Liverpool 10 17 15,000 Bank of Birmingham 10 13 30,000 Manch. & Liver. Dis. 15 214	Iron, British, Pigs
1853, 4 107/29 Per Cent. 1856 101 110 United States	10,000 Birmingham Bank.   5   14   20,000 Manchester   25   35½   British Lican Comp.   100   240   National   10   11½   Commercial   100   170   Nat. Bank of Ireland   10	Hoops
Maryland 4 1845, 51   B. of Louisiana . 8 1870 262 134 Maryland 4 1847   Bank of Orleans	Equitable Lean Comp. 9 10 National Provin. Eng. 25 212 North.& Cent. B. of Eng. 10 114	P.S.1. 14 10 0 11. C 13½ by 9½ 105 1 13
Ohio. 6 1850 122 City Bank 1 19 Louisiana 5 1859 1 106 New York Life and Trust 5 97 169 Tonese Planters 9 234 106	6,000 Hampshire	Lead, British
1838, 43	GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.	Shot, Pat. 1 to 3 21 0 0 Dbl. (SDXX) 209 3 9
COURSE OF EXCHANGE. FRID 4Y, October 16, 1835.	2,500 Bath. 16 25 Greenw Railway Gas 10s. 16,000 Imperial	Red or Minium 20 10 0 SDXXXX 251 4 1 White 26 0 0 C 162 by 124 98 1 11 Litharg 20 10 to 21 10 0 X 100 sheets 126 1 17
Prices Prices negociated Prices negociated printed on Change.  Amsterdam 12 74 13 64 13 7 Seville	5,000 Ditto Provincial 19 22 1,200 Ipswich 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Pig. Spanish   fee 18 0 0   Dbl.   xx
Amsterdam 12 7 13 63 12 7 Seville 554 — Ditto at Sight 12 5 12 5 12 5 5 Gibraltar, p. A. d. 48 — Rotterdam 12 7 12 63 12 7 Leghorn 48 48 48 Antwerp 12 7 13 6 13 64 Genoa. 23 90 23 85 —	600 Brentford. 50 30 240 Leicoster 50 4 4.330 Bristol 20 40 Leith Coal Gas 51 1.500 Brighton 20 14 500 Liverpool £242 182. 310	Ingots
Autworp  Hamburgh 13 13 13 144 — Milan 31 — Altona 13 13 — Venice, p. 6A. L. 47 — Paris, 3 days sight, 29 70 92 65 28 70 Naples 40 404 404	730 Ditto New 18 12 Ditto New Gas & Coke 100 150 2,471 Brighton, General 20 19 Ditto (New ditto) 60 105 365 Carrisle 25 200 Maidstone 50 100	Wasters of No. I. C, No. I. X, and No. I, XX, 3s. per box less than perfect plan all other sorts of Wasters 8s. per box less. Duty and shipping charges 6d. per box SPELTER
Ditto   25 98 25 90 28 95   Palermo   121 02   121	4,000 Continent, Consolid. \$1494 9,000 Phoenix. 39 244 240 Canterbury. 56 60 Portsea. 53 Chelmaford. 50 42 Poplar 50	SPELTER
Petersburgh, p. rb. 10 — Rio Janeiro 39 29 294 Berlin,	200 Cheltenham   50 75   1,000 Rateliff   90 69   1,000 City of London   100 1100   480 Rochdade   15   1,000 Ditto new   60 118   4,000 South Metropolitan   140	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from Oct. 17. to Oct. 2
Madrid	800 Coventry	Sat.   Sun.   Mon.   Tues.   Wed.   Thur.   Pro-   Morning
Bilboa	Edinburgh Coal Gas. 25 65 240 Warwick	London: Printed by BENJAMIN CLARKE, at the Office of E.
GOLD AND SILVER.   Portugal Gold in Coin.   Per Oz. #0 0 0   New Dollars   #0 0 0   Portugal Gold in Bart.   3 17 9   New Dollars   0 4 99	240 Exeter	& G. CLARKE, No. 1, & 11, Dudley-court, Silver-street; and publish
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